

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

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## REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

THE BAR—LAWS AND LAWYERS.

*Hortensius: or, The Advocate. A Historical Essay.*  
By W. Forsyth, Esq., M.A., Barrister,\* &c., &c.  
Murray.

*The Court of Chancery; its inherent Defects.* By a  
Solicitor. Stevens and Norton.

WHEN there happens to be much noise and disorder in the House of Commons, a cry of "Bar! Bar!! Bar!!!" is raised from many throats to produce quiet. In the courts of law the "Bar! Bar!!!" on the contrary sometimes produces riot. Mr. Forsyth, however, takes a lofty view of the profession; and we do not mean to question its general rights to the honour, nor to the acknowledgment of great services rendered to the country in bygone times by the courage and ability it has displayed. But we do not like the sort of exclusiveness of this claim, and are rather inclined to think that other stations in life, in church, state, literature, medicine, scientific pursuits, commerce, business, and even mechanics, may exhibit as large a proportion of integrity and good conduct as the law itself. Indeed, the "limbs of the law," as they are termed, are more exposed to have their sense of justice, their feelings for the wronged and injured, and their high principles, altogether blunted and perverted, than any other class of men in the social community. They are made privy to so much that is bad, that they cease to estimate the quantity and quality of what is good in human nature. The very doubtful question of obligation to exercise (for a fee) their utmost faculties, alike to defeat a just, or carry an iniquitous cause, is a sore trial to the ingenuous mind and clean soul. To examine a witness, whom you are aware to be telling lies and perjurying himself, and to baffle the attempts of opponents endeavouring to extract the truth, is often strange fencing with morality; and when confirmed by much practice and the experience of age, has a tendency, to say the least of it, to blind the judgment, corrupt the finest feelings, and harden the purest heart.

There is a security, too, in the position of counsel which detracts somewhat from the pretension to superior bravery. They are always the assailants, and their attacks are, ninety-nine times in a hundred, directed against weak and disordered adversaries. They are masters of the rules of the tourney, and have every advantage on their side. Their briefs are concealed armour, and their "instructions" a protection strong as the shield of Ajax.

And yet all we mean to infer from these matters is, that Mr. Forsyth ought not to exalt his Order at the expense of others, who are quite as honest and honourable, and as much entitled to the esteem of their fellow citizens. During those ages when the Bench was occupied by instruments of tyranny, removable at pleasure, and individuals habitually and customarily accessible to the bribery of suitors, the advocate stood in a very different position from that which he now fills, when our judges are utterly independent of frowns or favours, and to suspect one of them of undue influence, would be about as absurd as to suspect Cæsar's wife of incontinency. It is rarely unsafe in our day to bully a magistrate, or beard a judge.

Mr. Forsyth sets before us a historical account "of the office and functions of an advocate;" beginning with a general theory, and then carrying his process through the Courts of Greece, Rome, France, and

England, to this good hour of superabundant legislation, explanation, and administration. As few of our unprofessional readers would probably care much to be told about the merry diacasts of Athens, the eloquence of Roman orators, or the exact condition of the French *Noblesse de la Robe*, we pass at once to a comparison, founded on the trial of Madame Lafarge, between the practice of French and English criminal courts:—

"The attorney-general opened the case in a speech which to us, who are accustomed to hear the cautious and temperate tone in which the law officers of the crown discharge their duty as prosecutors, seems to denote far too anxious a desire for a conviction. But what shall we think of the following passionate apostrophe to the prisoner, when she was standing at the bar to answer a charge of murder? 'Those diamonds,' he exclaimed, 'those diamonds, Marie Capelle; you have stolen them, I assert it! When you were charged with that crime, what conduct ought you to have observed? You ought to have confessed your guilt.'"

Well, it is better that many guilty should escape than one innocent suffer; but crime amongst us has more kindness shown to it than poverty; and there is no defence, trick, or stratagem, which money can purchase, no help which morbid sympathy can supply, which is not dexterously lavished on the "unfortunate criminal."

Upon the duties of counsel we read as follows:—

"The most exaggerated picture of the devotion which an advocate is supposed to owe to his client, is that drawn by Lord Brougham in the well-known and striking passage that occurs in his defence of Queen Caroline before the House of Lords. 'I once before took occasion to remind your lordships, which was unnecessary, but there are many whom it may be needful to remind, that an advocate, by the sacred duty which he owes his client, knows in the discharge of that office but one person in the world, that client and none other. To save that client by all expedient means, to protect that client at all hazards and costs, to all others, and among others to himself, is the highest and most unquestioned of his duties; and he must not regard the alarm, the suffering, the torment, the destruction which he may bring upon any other. Nay, separating even the duties of a patriot from those of an advocate, and casting them, if need be, to the wind, he must go on reckless of the consequences, if his fate it should unhappily be to involve his country in confusion for his client's protection.'"

"This is very different from the proposition of Lord Chancellor Nottingham, that an advocate should speak not so much to abet his client's guilt as to defend his innocence. But is it to be taken as the deliberate expression of the speaker's opinion or not? If the theory contained in the foregoing passage be true, he may, while he uttered it, have entirely disbelieved it. And this disbelief would be quite consistent with his argument, paradoxical as such an assertion may appear. For, observe, it is the speech of an advocate for his client, and the assumption is, that in that character he may say and do anything, provided only it tends to exculpate his client. But if this be so, the very doctrine he promulgates with so much eloquence may have been adopted merely for the purpose of the moment, and no value can be attached to a statement that is made under circumstances, which according to the hypothesis, absolve the author from the ordinary obligation to speak the truth. Cicero, indeed, without adopting any such overstrained view of an advocate's duty, does, in one passage of his orations, contend that a falsehood told

to save an unfortunate fellow-citizen from ruin, ought not to be too severely blamed.

"But although it is impossible to adopt the principles here laid down, a certain latitude must be allowed to an advocate, the limits of which it is not easy to define, and which must be left in a great degree to his own good sense and discretion. It would be rendering his office almost useless, if every impassioned speech which he delivers on behalf of another, were to be tested by the same canons according to which we criticise the opinions expressed in an essay or a sermon. It is as true now as it was in the time of Cicero, that it would be a great mistake to look for the deliberate convictions of the man in the address of the counsel.

"To a certain extent there may be the *suppressio veri*,—for no one surely will contend that it is the duty of an advocate to bring forward facts of the existence of which he may be conscious, but which would be ruinous to his client,—although there ought never to be the *suggestio falsi*. No doubt it is difficult to steer the right course between this Scylla and Charybdis, so as to avoid the infraction of a moral duty; and the temptation is sometimes great to overleap the boundaries that separate falsehood from truth. And herein consists one of the chief trials of the profession, and constant vigilance is required lest the speaker should be hurried away by his zeal for his client to misrepresent facts, or pledge himself to the belief of opinions which he does not entertain.

"But it is worth while to consider whether the accusation which is so commonly brought against lawyers, and especially in their character of advocates, that they violate a moral duty by being ready to espouse either side of a question in a court of justice, is or is not well-founded. If it be true, as Junius has said, that 'the indiscriminate defence of right and wrong contracts the understanding, while it corrupts the heart,' can such a blighting result flow from the profession of the law as it is practised in this country?

"It would indeed be a humiliating reflection to think that the splendid triumphs of the bar have been achieved by a venal prostitution of the intellect, that the stream of its eloquence is polluted at the source, and that the wonderful ingenuity and skill which mark the higher efforts of forensic oratory are little better than elaborate perversions of fact. 'To make the worse appear the better side,' [reason?] may be an intellectual, but can never be a moral victory. Success in such a conflict has no ennobling feature, and happily mankind are so constituted as to value the heart more than the head, and withhold approbation from those whose powers of argument are better than their principles. It is a remarkable, and perhaps a distinguishing feature of the present time, that public reputation and influence must rest on a substratum of moral worth. Private character is of more importance now than at any former period, and where motives are suspected, the degree of influence exercised by an individual is small indeed. If, then, there exists in the minds of many an opinion, and it cannot be disguised that it does exist, that the profession of an advocate is inconsistent with the nice precepts of morality, it will have to undergo a more than ordinary share of odium. And from this odium it may not be unreasonable or impertinent briefly to attempt to vindicate the office."

It is a long argument, and ends thus:—

"It is not in civil causes, where the rights of parties depend so much on technical and conventional rules, but in criminal cases, that the chief odium is incurred by the profession. And if the license which

\* We are not aware why Barristers always style themselves "Barristers-at-Law," as if there were some other kinds of Barristers—at Physic or Divinity?—Ed.

we sometimes see boldly challenged on its behalf, to sacrifice every consideration to the one object of enabling a client to escape conviction, were necessary for its exercise, it is not easy to see how that odium could be repelled. Such a license all right-thinking men must repudiate, and it tends only to the dishonour of a noble calling to represent it as requiring and justifying the use of trickery and falsehood. The principle is as clear as noon-day, that no man ought to do for another what that other cannot, without moral turpitude, do for himself. The advocate stands before the tribunal to plead the cause and represent the person of his client, *utitur enim fictione personarum, et velut ore alieno loquimur*, but he cannot possibly by virtue of his agency acquire rights greater than are possessed by his principal. He may not assert that which he knows to be a lie. He may not connive at, much less attempt to substantiate, a fraud. He may not avail himself of the wretched sophistry of Paley, and say, 'that there are falsehoods which are not lies, that which are not criminal; as where no one is deceived, which is the case in . . . a prisoner's pleading not guilty—an advocate asserting the justice, or his belief of the justice, of his client's cause. In such instances no confidence is destroyed, because none was reposed; no promise to speak the truth is violated, because none was given or understood to be given.' Every man is under an obligation to speak the truth if he speaks at all, and virtually promises to do so every time that he opens his lips. 'For there is in mankind,' says Jeremy Taylor, 'an universal contract implied in all their intercourses; and words being instituted to declare the mind, and for no other end, he that hears me speak hath a right in justice to be done him, that as far as I can what I speak be true, for else he by words does not know your mind, and then as good and better not speak at all.' If an advocate does not expect to be believed when he asserts his conviction of the innocence of his client, why does he volunteer the assertion at all? His only object must be to persuade the jury, by throwing into the balance the weight of his own asseveration, in order to make it incline in favour of a verdict of acquittal.

"It is painful to allude to two cases of recent occurrence, where attempts were made to secure the escape of criminals from conviction, by directing suspicions against the innocent; and in each instance the prisoner had privately confessed his guilt, and the counsel was acquainted with this fact. The subject may be dismissed with the single observation, that the opinion of the bar was in entire accordance with that of the public, in condemning the line of defence adopted."

These quotations will suffice to show what are the author's style and powers. Farther into such a work it would be waste in us to go; but as legal reforms are at present engrossing the attention of parliament, we may advert casually to the subject.

A long while ago Mr. F. O'Connor asserted in the House of Commons, that "the distresses of the Irish peasantry were owing to the employment of the meaner sort of legal practitioners," (even so low as this, the harpies!) and it is curious to remark, how entirely, amid political and agrarian agitation, this efficient cause of misery has been lost sight of and forgotten.

Mr. H. Drummond, who seldom lifts his hammer of speech but to hit the nail upon the head, observed, the other night, (in moving to bring in a bill relating to the transfer of real property,) that—

"The only difficulty he felt in introducing the bill was that he could not conceive what opposition would be made to it, and he could but answer those which he had heard out of doors. He had been told, for instance, that it was presumptuous in a person not called to the bar to introduce a bill on such a subject. Now, being 'called to the bar' meant that a person had eaten a certain number of dinners and had paid a certain amount of fees to a conveyancer, but he could not see any necessary connexion between those things and the ability to draw up a bill. The question was not one for lawyers—they had quite enough to do. Sidney Smith said long ago that 'the Court of Chancery was like a box of confectors, which swallowed up the estates of English gentlemen in haste, and digested them at leisure.' Surely those gentlemen should be satisfied to perform the offices of

mastication and digestion in their own courts, and, if they were so, he did not see that any one else need trouble himself on the subject."

And in the House, and elsewhere, the abominable iniquities and oppression of the Palace Court, have at length provoked one burst of public indignation, which must immediately lead to its suppression. The Attorney General has taken it in hand, and we trust in handling it, will forget that he is a lawyer. The following astounding particulars appear under the signature of H., in the *Times* newspaper.

"The fact that there is no appeal from verdicts given in the Palace Court in the adjustment of debts under 5*l.*, whereas causes involving debts above that sum can be reconsidered by the superior courts, is a sufficient reason that the sums litigated for should generally be under that amount. I will assume that they are 5*l.* each, a very liberal average, when it is considered that many are but for 2*l.* or 3*l.* Now, mark what follows. In 1846, 2231 writs were issued by the six Palace Court attorneys, and 409 causes were tried by the four barristers of the court. This would involve small debts amounting, at 5*l.* each, to 17,848*l.* The profits accruing to the four barristers and the six attorneys of the court would be, including the other officers' fees, on 1822 undefended cases at 5*l.* each, 9,110*l.*, and on 409 defended cases at 20*l.* each, 8,180*l.*; together, 17,290*l.*; leaving to the wretched litigants a residuum of 588*l.* out of 17,848*l.* This was the state of things in 1846, and bad enough it was; but worse was to follow. In 1848, when the Palace Court had become notorious as 'a plaintiff's court,' we find the six attorneys issuing no less than 6535 writs, and the four barristers trying 1064 cases. This would, adhering to the average of 5*l.* each, involve debts amounting to 52,280*l.*, for the adjustment of which claims by Palace Court law the cormorants connected with that court would receive on 5471 undefended cases at 5*l.* each, 27,355*l.*; on 1064 defended cases at 20*l.* each, 21,280*l.*; in all, 48,635*l.*, leaving to the litigants 3645*l.* out of 52,280*l.*!"

Yet this court, which is the worst type of legal plunder, can after all do little comparative damage, when viewed as a component part of the whole system. It is true that it can and does distress, and often ruin six or seven thousand persons per annum, many of them working hard for their families, and nearly all belonging to the lowly and industrious walks of life. But what is that amount to the national aggregate?—to the millions extorted from every rank in society, and the load imposed upon every resource of the empire, to maintain a complicated and uncertain machinery, and support a vast body of individuals who contribute nothing to the common wealth of the country? Taxes are heavy, poor's-rates burthensome, but only cast an eye over the annual Law List, or Kelly's admirable Post-Office Directory, and one glance will convince you that both put together, are not such a drain and curse upon the people of England, as are exhibited in that devouring and devastating catalogue.

The writer of the Chancery pamphlet says—  
"Am I asked whether a remedy for this state of things can be found? I answer, Yes. The absurdities of the present system are patent. The forms of justice should be 'short, nervous, and perspicuous'; not 'lengthy, verbose, and formal.' Justice should, as far as possible, according to the plan of the great Alfred, be brought home to the doors of the people. This in reference to debts of not more than 20*l.*, is at the present time effected by means of the County Courts, which, as far as my experience has gone, have given the most complete satisfaction, especially in country towns."

He then states a Chancery case, and adds—  
"I have not the least doubt, that could the plaintiff have submitted his claim as to the 300*l.* legacy, to the adjudication of the County Court, the whole question would have been decided in less than two months, and at less expense to all parties than 20*l.*; whereas, after five years in the Court of Chancery, the matter still remains unadjusted, and the expenses of the suit already exceed 700*l.*!"

"This answer is practical, and, I think, incontrovertible. What could be done in one case, might be done in most, if not all others."

England has got rid of its wolves and other *fera natura*, but they did not commit the havoc on the country which a hundred rapacious attorneys com-

\* It is par excellence, the court to which dishonest and imposing tradesmen fly, when they have some poor humble debtor to oppress and fleece—and not in vain.

mit. The law, altogether, possesses immense power, too much for the welfare of the community at large, and it is feared and hated accordingly; the humane, and good, and really valuable, being confounded with the bad and oppressive. It has been estimated that the incomes of the profession, from top to bottom, amount to five or six millions a year. Would that we had a *Code Napoleon*!

#### PORTCUL STATISTICS.\*

*Poems by Lydia H. Sigourney.* Philadelphia: Carey and Hart. Royal 8vo, p.p. 408

This is an illustrated edition, in which the designs by Felix O. C. Darley, engraved by other native American authors, do infinite credit to the book-embellishing arts of the country, as well as to the spirit of the publishers who have employed them to adorn a volume, otherwise handsomely printed and (as the phrase is) got up. We have previously noticed the collections of Longfellow and Bryant, from the same enterprising typographic "fount;" and we must say that we consider such productions in the light of patriotic literature. The portrait of the author reminds us somewhat of the features of the sacrificed Empress Josephine, and there is a pretty woody vignette. But the boldest and most poetic subject is "Oriska," the Indian Mother, with her boy in a canoe, singing the death song of her people; to which the Mother (Eve) and Child forms a contrast, though not in favour of the latter as regards truth in the representation of a new born child and its pallid parent. The "Western Emigrant" "likes us well," and so does the "Aged Pastor," but the "Drooping Team" is to our mind the most successful piece of the whole, (thirteen in all,) perhaps excepting the Indian aforesaid.

On this side of the world, satiated with all other kinds of poetry, Mrs. Sigourney's Indian themes possess the greatest novelty and interest. They are also, in general, more free from a certain ornamental air than many of her other compositions; and consequently appeal more unbrokenly to the sympathies of the reader. Still her aims and purposes are all good, her feelings touched in the right moods, and even their least artistic outpourings cause us to admire and love the song, though in it we detect some of the blemishes which it requires consummate skill to avoid. Poets now, in either the Old World or the New, can seldom allow nine months, and far less nine years, to their polishing and improvement. We live in an age of steam and railways. Still Mrs. Sigourney is not far from the Mrs. Hemans of the United States.

There are a few hitherto unpublished pieces in this volume, but we are not sure that we shall pitch upon the absolutely new in our subjoined examples.

Oriska guides 'her boat to the Falls of Niagara, and—

"Fast by her side  
Stands a young, wondering boy, and from his lip,  
Blanching with terror, steals the frequent cry  
Of 'Mother! Mother!'"

"But she answereth not.  
She speaks no more to aught of earth, but pours  
To the Great Spirit, fitfully and wild,  
The death song of her people. High it rose  
Above the tumult of the tide that bore  
The victims to their doom. The boy beheld  
The strange, stern beauty in his mother's eye,  
And held his breath for awe."

"Her song grew faint,—  
And as the rapids raised their whiten'g heads,  
Casting her light oar to the infuriate tide,  
She raised him in her arms, and clasp'd him close.  
Then as the boat with arrowy swiftness drove  
Down toward the unfathom'd gulf, while chilling spray  
Rose up in blinding showers, he hid his head  
Deep in the bosom that had nurtured him,  
With a low, stifled sob."

\* We have been twitted with not keeping pace with poetical publication, false gallop and all; let this paper and the sequel in (we dare say) six more *Gazettes* speak for us!—Ed. L. G.

† Apropos: some weeks ago noticed the neat pocket edition, with a brief biography, and the thing for those who cannot go to the expense of finely embellished publications,



"And thus they took  
Their awful pathway to eternity.—  
One ripple on the mighty river's brink,  
Just where it, shuddering, makes its own dread plunge,  
And at the foot of that most dire abyss  
One gleam of flitting robe and raven tress  
And feathery coronet—and all was o'er,  
Save the deep thunder of the eternal surge  
Sounding their epitaph!"

"The Holy Dead" is one of the writer's most pathetic productions:—

"They dread no storm that lowers,  
No perish'd joys bewail;  
They pluck no thorn-clad flowers,  
Nor drink of streams that fall:  
There is no tear-drop in their eye,  
No change upon their brow;  
Their placid bosom heaves no sigh  
Though all earth's idols bow.

"Who are so greatly blest?  
From whom hath sorrow fled?  
Who share such deep, unbroken rest  
Where all things toil? *The Dead!*  
The holy dead. Why weep ye so  
Above yon sable bier?  
Thrice blessed! they have done with wo,  
The living claim the tear.

"Go to their sleeping bowers,  
Deck their low couch of clay  
With earliest spring's soft breathing flowers;  
And when they fade away,  
Think of the amarantine wreath,  
The garlands never dim,  
And tell me why thou fly'st from death,  
Or hid'st thy friends from him.

"We dream, but they awake;  
Dread visions mar our rest;  
Through thorns and snares our way we take,  
And yet we mourn the blest!  
For spirits round the Eternal Throne  
How vain the tears we shed!  
They are the living, they alone,  
Whom thus we call the dead."

We conclude with "Indian Names," for the sake of its *Indianity*:—

Ye say they all have pass'd away,  
That noble race and brave,  
That their light canoes have vanish'd  
From off the crested wave;  
That 'mid the forests where they roam'd  
There rings no hunter's shout;  
But their name is on your waters,  
Ye may not wash it out.

"Tis where Ontario's billow  
Like Ocean's surge is curl'd;  
Where strong Niagara's thunders wake  
The echo of the world;  
Where red Missouri bringseth  
Rich tributes from the west,  
And Rappahannock sweetly sleeps  
On green Virginia's breast.

"Ye say, their cone-like cabins,  
That cluster'd o'er the vale,  
Have fled away like wither'd leaves  
Before the autumn gale:  
But their memory liveth on your hills,  
Their baptism on your shore;  
Your everlasting rivers speak  
Their dialect of yore.

"Old Massachusetts wears it  
Within her lordly crown,  
And broad Ohio bears it  
'Mid all her young renown;  
Connecticut hath wreathed it  
Where her quiet foliage waves,  
And bold Kentucky breathed it hoarse  
Through all her ancient caves.

"Wachuset hides its lingering voice  
Within his rocky heart,  
And Alleghany graves its tone  
Throughout his lofty chart;  
Monadnock on his forehead hoar  
Doth seal the sacred trust;  
Your mountains build their monument,  
Though ye destroy their dust."

*Firstlings of Fancy.* By George Hume. Edinburgh: Grant and Taylor. pp. circ. 50

Has been some time published. The little poems seem to be what the title would imply, simply the emanations of a well attuned temperament, but without the skill needful to recommend the compositions to the outer world, which has no sympathies with an author beyond what he has genius to invent and art to polish. Thus it happens that sentiments of individual depths excite no emotion in the general breast. Even originality, talent, and fine thoughts, to make an effect must have adequate expression. *Ex. gr.*—

"Once unto me she seemed as more than human,  
For my young heart etherialized its love,  
But yet her feelings all proclaimed her woman,  
And love, and joy, and grief, her heart could move."

Or,—

"She is gone, she is gone;  
We are happy though sad,  
For her stay is our own.  
We are glad, we are glad,  
That the soul of our sister  
Is joyfully free  
From sorrow, oh Saviour!  
In glory with thee."

Much to the writer, nothing to the rest of the world.

*Telemachus Versified.* Parts I. to VI. Spiers. Royal 8vo, double cols. pp. 96

THE author having tried his hand on Bunyan and Cervantes, has here advanced into another classic, whom the *Tatler*, of old, compared in some degree to Homer! How near this new version approaches to that mighty model, the opening stanza will show:—

"Calypso for Ulysses so did grieve,  
That there was nought which could her woe allay,  
When his departure she alone did leave;  
She even mourned she was not made of clay,  
And so unto mortality a prey,  
As her high nature could but lengthen woe,  
And deep despair make the load heavier weigh;  
Her voice no more charms through the cave did throw;  
And her nymphs awed to silence their respect did show."

*Sunrise in Italy, &c. Reveries.* By Henry Morley. John Chapman. Small 4to., pp. 163

THE writer loses himself in his own emotions, and is, we dare say, betrayed by an enthusiasm which pertains to his nature and poetic aspirations, to express himself in such language as the following Cambyse's-vein simile:—

"Beethoven's mystic sea  
Of music, deep and swelling as the soul of man set free,  
Drenches the Temple."

This is in Italy. At home he is all for universal sufferings and animal parliaments. Our "Follies" are grievous: witness part of the list—

Golden presents to successful money getters;  
And pence thrown down to be stooped for by the starving men of letters:

Great powers but a fairy-gift, to poverty a door;  
But pensions to the rich for nothing, paid them by the poor.

Her Follies. An enlightened press,—free, truthful, and sedate,—

Compelled to chronicle the dress and dinners of the great;  
To paint in print what petticoat the Queen was pleased to wear;

To mince with rose and amber all the mutton in Mayfair.

Her Follies. Men in Parliament who crow for Britain's weal,

Who represent the barn-yards; while an earnest People feel  
That better representatives could certainly be found,  
If chancellors and others sought for votes on wider ground.

We could enumerate other follies; but we have shown enough of Mr. Morley.

*Sabbath in Edinburgh.* By James Crease. Black-woods, pp. 64

IN blank verse, enforcing the strict observance of the Sabbath; which in recent railway affairs many people are of opinion is carried to an excessive puritanical extent in Scotland. It is a question of conscience, and we will not take upon ourselves to say one word upon it.

*The Diamond Rock, &c.* By H. H. Breen. Pickering, pp. 100

If these are not miscellaneous we know not what are—

I've loiter'd in grove and in garret,  
Long sacred to lyre and lute;  
But now, unpaid, all mute  
Hangs the harp of a Byron or Barrett:—  
Hate, hunger, and hire;  
Drudge, drivell, and drone:  
Oh! let me fire my rustic lyre  
In the flash of the torrid zone!

I've worship'd in Church and in Chapel,  
The type of each Christian scheme:  
Here Bigotry raves supreme;  
There Discord has thrown down her apple:—  
Cowl, cloister, and cant;  
Glebe, gospel, and gall:  
Oh! let me chant in the desert haunt  
A hymn to the Lord of the all!

*Poems, &c.* By J. Hardinge, B.A. Birmingham. Longbridge. London: Pickering, pp. 107

EASY and gentle: nothing more. *Ex. gr.*, a Valentine couplet or two:—

Love's fires are sacred, if they burn but true,  
For God made man to love, and woman too.  
Come, and my best, my fondest vows receive,  
I freely give thee all that man can give;  
The homage of a heart sincere and true,  
A gift which fabled Eden never knew.

*Sed de hoc quare?*

*Wayside Verses.* By W. J. Brock. Houlston and Stoneman, pp. 152

THE Sunflower and others are pretty little poems, such as would find fair place in a serial or periodical publication; but collected into a volume, the pleasing thoughts pleasingly versified on between seventy and eighty common subjects, have hardly mark and likelihood enough for the effect required to recommend a poetical work to popularity.

*The Rescued, &c.* By Anne Beale. Bradbury and Evans, pp. 45

A FEELING contribution to the Fancy Sale for the Governesses' Benevolent Institution in June last. We hope it was productive.

*The Prophet of Galilee.* Hatchards, pp. 231

A SACRED poem which we had overlooked among the multitude, and neglected. It is, however, replete with Scriptural learning and piety, though as a poem entitled to no high praise.

*Hours of Recreation, &c.* By C. S. Middleton. Smith, pp. 176

WRITTEN at the age of twenty-one and with a preface that would disarm criticism. Ill health and a strong desire to be a poet, and (if we understand aright) live by his pen, are parts of its plea. The first has our pity and is beyond our power; but we would prescribe its patient endurance, however afflicting, rather than to seek a remedy in the last—which would be indeed the worst disease of the two. There is nothing quotable to sustain the aspiration.

*Thoughts and Meditations, &c.* Pickering, pp. 140

"By a young lady of the Hebrew faith," the title page informs us, and it is farther stated that the poems are a sort of diary written in six months, and printed in the hope of affording a pleasure to the writer's mother. She seems to be a dear, enthusiastic little Jewess (vide Disappointment, pp. 23-42), who adores Sir B. Lytton, Wordsworth, Lord John Russell, Disraeli, &c., and talks of Lamartine.

*Lays and Legends of Fairyland, &c.* By J. E. Carpenter. London: Simpkin, Marshall and Co. Leamington: Beck, pp. 103

THE majority of these lays and songs of other kinds have been set to music, and are to be found in every music shop. Some of them have been composed for particular occasions and sung with applause; as at the Shakspeare Anniversary Festival at Stratford, in April last. There is no want of variety.

*Songs and Poems.* By Michael Constable, Private, 49th Regiment. Dublin: M'Glashan. London: Orr and Co., pp. 283

HARMODIUS, the Dutch poets, Körner, and other poets, Burns, Coleridge and the rest, are referred to in the preface, which shows, as indeed many of his strains do, that the writer had imbued his mind with poetry from these springs. Great loyalty and patriotism, sound religious principles and good moral feelings predominate throughout the whole number—not far from two hundred in all. They are remarkable productions for the author's station and habits of life.

Thus:—

"Let selfish, narrow-minded men  
Call thee a visionary blind;  
Thou art a proof immortal man."

*The Slave Girl.* By F. R. Dyer. London: Houlston and Stoneman. Manchester: Falkner. 8vo. pp. 224

HANDSOMELY got up. The verse often deformed by objectionable words brought in for the sake of the rhymes alone—thus a tear, is made to smear the



eyes; a scourge to engrave; a scream to drown fire-tongues, &c., &c.; and there are lines like these—

As a child, my tortured bosom shook  
At what my voice was forced to articulate—  
Oh God, to see her eyes my pangs commiserate.

Need we say that though the story is an earnest one against slavery, is of excellent intent, and has really some striking passages, the whole is not executed in a style to command public applause?

*Sir Aymer.* Longmans. 8vo., pp. 80

A TRAGIC tale of chivalry in four cantos; and rather prosaic. It is without offence, but without excellence.

*Clouds and Sunshine.* By J. J. Halls, B.A. Ollier, pp. 101

THERE is feeling and somewhat of fancy in the score of pieces here put into print; but we do not perceive that degree of merit which justifies the proceeding or is likely to gratify the general reader. Some of the pieces are classical, and some of them seem to smack of college exercises, not unworthy of the college but not worthy of the wide world.

*The Dream of the Soul, &c.* By A. B. Richards, Esq. Pickering. 8vo., pp. 115

MR. Richards, like others in this catalogue, is not a novice, but the author of several preceding volumes, so that we must presume on a certain measure of encouragement. Still we can afford no critical praise. A voice warns the soul, and closes thus:—

"Come away! cold gleams the sickle,  
More than thee I have to reap"—  
Whilst it spake, my pulse grew fickle,  
Bristling 'gan my hair to creep.

Then my cheeks wax'd moist and cold,  
Like a corpse in asphalt buried.

Whilst the bare trees lost their limbs high,  
Like old men in dim despair.

*Fugitive Poems.* By Emily. Pickering, pp. 21

"The monarch's heart beats high,  
Earth holds no dynasty  
More proud than his Synod."

THIS is our dear poetess's picture of Louis Philippe, till—

"A storm lowers in the sky,  
Dissenting lightnings play"—

which last line alone is so dazzling a prophetic glance at the approaching catastrophe, that with its flash we hastily shut our eyes and the book.

*Lamartine's Poetic Meditations.* Translated by W. North. Clarke and Co., pp. 150

PRETTY fairly rendered; the verse neither very flowing nor polished.

*The Vision of Peace, &c.* By W. J. Edge, M.A. Churton, pp. 64

STOUT in spirit, but not very powerful in verse, against Romanism and Puseyism. Of the former Mr. Edge writes—

"In whose recesses purged eyes see  
Dark rites, and foul idolatry.  
They see a prostrate multitude  
Before carved stone and painted wood,  
Figures, &c., &c."

Of the latter—

"Let me stop mine ear,  
Nor longer let me stay to hear  
One who has learnt with altered speech  
'Another Gospel' now to teach."

*Poems.* By R. Browning. 2 vols. Chapman and Hall, pp. 801

A SECOND and complete edition of a number of compositions in various styles and of various merits; but as may be gathered from our former reviews (as several of them appeared in separate publications), all more or less imbued with the spirit of poesy, originality, and beauty. Paracelsus and other dramas, together with the lyrics, form two volumes with far more to admire than to criticise, and such as will be welcome to the lovers of poetry.

*The Viking. An Epic.* By Zavarr. Churton, pp. 282

THIS is a perfect vade mecum of Runic song and mythology. In the poem, generally, there is much

spirit, and often very striking and beautiful passages—

"Sounded a courier's hoofs upon the hill—  
Far up the Vale where Silence stood concealed,  
And sent the noise back from her mystic shield,  
The clatter struck—"

as a figure of echo, may be cited as an example of many similar morsels which intervene among the records of action and slaughter. But the great drawback on the enjoyment of the composition lies in the continual references to, and comparisons with, the myths of Odin and his fellow gods and fates. Without a knowledge of them which half a volume of notes furnish, nine-tenths of the epic is jargon, and we all know the worry of trying to go along with a poet and learn a creed at the same time.

There are always several opinions about a book. 1. The author's opinion. 2. The publisher's opinion, if any copyright is at stake. 3. The reviewer's opinion, more or less worthy. 4. The public opinion at the time. 5. The opinion of posterity (if called for); and 6. The group of incidental opinions of friends who have been indulged with a peep at the MS.—and female and other relatives who only want to see their favourite in print to vote him an Apollo.

This may in some measure account for the persevering and continuous flood of poetry which nothing can, and we hope nothing ever will, stop or repel. We only notice it as an apology for our somewhat tardy and brief notices. But ten *Gazettes* a week, all on poetical publications (not to mention contributions), would not suffice to meet the appeals, from begging to menacing, to our own various feelings—mercy, compassion, justice, taste, honour, acquaintanceship, sympathy, gallantry, &c., &c. As for encouragement and a tenderness towards youthful and female effort, these we willingly concede, but from the foregoing catalogue the world may grant that we are often sorely tried. For it consists of twenty-four publications, and has given us 4000 pages (say about 100,000 lines) to peruse, weigh, and criticise; and these are not a third (or more) of the number which lie on our tables around; and to which we shall pay our continuous attention, in answer to certain reproaches of dilatoriness alluded to in our recent Notices to Correspondents.

We have only to add, that among the forthcoming specimens there are several well deserving of eulogy, and among the rest, even though marked by blemishes and faults, such as we have indicated in the preceding summary, others which also, like them, have features to recommend them to at least a kindly reception. We repeat that it is not our disposition to discourage the would-be bard and anxious aspirant. Byron's first volume was of no remarkable promise; and it is not a few crudities and blots of inexperience that should induce the critic to crush the hopes of future fame, and blast the sensitive plants of genius, however immature. Even the infliction of foolishness and nonsense is no heinous crime, though—

The elegance, facility, and golden cadence of Poesy  
be wanting; and nothing so much sets one's teeth  
on edge as mincing poetry.

#### SMALL BOOKS ON GREAT SUBJECTS.

No. XV. *Thoughts and Opinions of a Statesman.* Pickering.

UNDER the above title, the Editors of the *Small Books* have for the present number of their series issued the translation of a selection of the letters of Wilhelm von Humboldt. The letters themselves, in the original German, were published a few months since, but this is, we believe, their first appearance in an English dress. Their history is a singular one.

In the year 1788, whilst Humboldt was still a student at Göttingen University, he passed a few days of his vacation at Pyrmont, a watering-place of Germany. Amongst the inmates of the hotel at which he was staying were a clergyman and his daughter. Chance threw Humboldt into conversation with them; a certain congeniality of character led to

further intimacy, and they soon became constant companions, visiting all the beautiful scenes in the neighbourhood together, and indulging in the most unrestrained confidence of thought and feeling. Three happy days were thus passed, at the end of which Humboldt was compelled to resume his studies at Göttingen. But this brief interval in the lives of these young persons was not forgotten by either of them. "Many things," writes the lady, "which we had discussed together occupied my mind long afterwards, and the feeling for the true, the good, and the beautiful became stronger within me."

Although they never met again, the intercourse thus broken was revived after a lapse of six-and-twenty years. Meanwhile, their lots in life had been strangely different. They had each married. He was a happy husband, and the father of children who were sources of joy and comfort to him. She was a widow and childless, and her marriage seems to have been an unhappy one. He was in affluent circumstances and in a station of honour and renown; she, very poor and in shattered health. During the war of liberation in Germany her fortune had been placed at the disposal of the state of Brunswick, and her attempts afterwards to obtain the restoration of it or compensation for its loss had been fruitless. In her distress she bethought herself of applying to him whom she had known for a few bright days in her early life, and whose career as a public man she had watched so anxiously. She accordingly wrote to Humboldt, reminding him of those youthful days, and stating to him the full details of her case. He answered that letter at once, and as follows:—

"Vienna, November 3, 1814.  
"Early this morning I received your letter of October 18, and I cannot tell you how much your remembrance of me touched and rejoiced me. I had always thought our meeting in Pyrmont a singular circumstance, for you are much mistaken if you suppose that you had passed away from my mind among the dreams of youth. I thought of you often, and sought, though always unsuccessfully, to gain some tidings of you. I supposed you married, and figured you to myself amid a circle of children and friends, where you would long ago have forgotten me; and imagined that I preserved only in my own mind the recollection of those youthful days. Now I learn that your life has been far less tranquil than I supposed. Had you written to me then when you were suffering most, perhaps I might have been able to afford you some consolation: believe me, my dear friend,—you will forgive me this term of intimacy, since no other eye than ours will ever see these letters,—man never confides sufficiently in the good feelings of his fellow-men. I have thought over your affairs in many ways to-day, and I entreat you for the moment at least to confide yourself to my guidance, and believe one who has more worldly experience than you have, and is well aware of all that is needful in your situation. Set aside at once all minor considerations, place a friendly confidence in me, and afford me the greatest pleasure which it is in your power to give me. What you at present need, both for your bodily health and mental comfort, is rest. The anxious care as well as labour requisite for providing a maintenance destroys both the one and the other. When I remember you formerly you were healthy and strong; and later in life it seems you became so again; remain then a year quiet, and take care of your health, and you will recover, in spite of the storms you have encountered. . . . Which of your plans can be carried out, time alone will show, as well as how far it can be useful to you. Meanwhile, allow me somewhat to forestall this time, and give me the satisfaction of knowing that you can pass a year untroubled by these little daily cares. I entreat it as a favour; do not deny it; for that would be a false delicacy, and you may be certain that only you and I shall know anything of this transaction. I am not rich, but I know my own affairs perfectly, and I see from your letter and the accompanying papers that you have accustomed yourself to live in the simplest manner—a circumstance which does but increase the respect I feel for



your character. I enclose a bill of exchange; I am aware that this cannot supply you for any long time, but follow my plans, write to me as a friend, and after having made your calculation, tell me how much you will need, including a residence at the baths during the season. Believe me, I am not doing more than I can well afford, and when your circumstances are improved you can repay it. . . . Do not suppose that I see anything degrading in your intention of seeking to maintain yourself by your own labour. I will leave you quite free to do so by and by, but till your health is restored follow my plan. At present all exertion is ruinous to it. I will now quit this subject and speak of myself, since you wish it. I married about three years after I saw you—a match of pure inclination—and never perhaps was any man so happy in his union. As you say you have heard of me occasionally, you probably know that I was for some years Ambassador at Rome. But for the unhappy events of the time I should not have quitted that situation; but amid such it was my duty to serve where I was wanted; and thus I was by degrees involved in the turmoil of political life. This, however, is little suited to my taste, and I should rather have chosen a quieter and more retired station. During the war I was at head quarters, then in England; from thence I went to Switzerland to visit my wife, who was there. Now I am at the Congress, and she is gone to her estates, whence she will go to Berlin. After the Congress I shall join her there, and then go to Paris as Ambassador. There she will join me after a time. My eldest son is already an officer in the army; he entered upon active service at sixteen, was wounded, but happily cured, and is now returned to me, safe and sound. Besides him I have three girls and a little boy. The two youngest grew partly up in Italy, and when they came to Vienna, the eldest ten years old, did not know a word of German. I wish you could see them: they are two charming creatures.\*

This was the first of a series of letters in which Humboldt during the remainder of his existence—even in times of great sorrow and sickness—continued to relieve and strengthen this poor woman under the difficulties which oppressed her. And lessons of greater wisdom, beauty, and truth than these letters contain it is impossible to find in any writer. No wonder that his grateful friend should feel that after his death they might be published to the world, to console and instruct others as they had consoled and instructed her.

It is the fashion sometimes to speak of any writer who indulges in a higher tone of feeling, and insists upon a higher standard, than the world generally is governed by, as an enthusiast, as impracticable. In these letters we have an answer to that illiberal taunt. Humboldt was a statesman and possessed of great literary taste and acquirement; his occupations forced him into society; and his life at the court of his sovereign and as the representative of Prussia in other countries made him intimately acquainted with men and things. Yet living in the world as he did, no man was less of the world; zealously performing the active duties of his station, his delight was in the seclusion and retirement of the country, and in giving himself up to tranquil contemplation and thought. Let us look to his own words, and see what effect the busy scenes of life had produced upon his own mind:—

"I am desirous of knowing whether you have followed my advice.\* The result, to be sure, is uncertain, but the proceeding cannot do any harm, and we never can tell what may happen. I always have held it very important not to neglect any occasion in life which promises advantage, or which may alter the course of things for the better; but rather to avail ourselves of it, and to shape our future proceedings according to what may spring out of the present event. \* \* \* This step of yours, too, will afford you a further insight into human nature; and, excepting where we are ourselves the actors, and

can order things as we will, the most useful, and by far the most entertaining part of life, consists in the examination and experimental knowledge of mankind. It may be that others do not feel as I do in this respect; but to me it is natural, perhaps even more than is desirable, to view life as a drama; and even where I was so situated as to be obliged to take an active part in it myself, I never failed to find the same pleasure in observing the unravelling of the plot, whether in regard to circumstances or character. I have found this contribute much to my interior happiness, and afford no contemptible assistance in affairs even. The first of these effects is easily to be understood, and it is enjoyed in two ways; for in the first place there is a positive pleasure in contemplating forces actually at work, and in observing the progress of things which, as well as the consequent circumstances, are in some measure interwoven with unknown causes within ourselves; and then, besides this, by the habit of thus regarding them, we become more indifferent as to the result—at least, as far as we are ourselves concerned; for our sympathy with others is by no means lessened by this. In affairs, also, we thus gain tranquillity of mind, coolness, and discretion; in great affairs, especially, this view of things gives the conviction that, even when they take a turn which does not satisfy us, they follow a course which lies deep in the eternal plans of Providence; and even to guess at the least of these plans is a mental pleasure which exceeds all others. With regard to individual affairs it is otherwise, at least in my mind; for I should deem it a degree of vanity and self-conceit which I could never permit myself to entertain, were I to wish to throw the great plans of the world's course out of their appointed order for my own convenience. My individual interests are, indeed, bound up in the great whole; but they only occupy the space of an atom; and I am no further intellectually concerned than with the regulation of my own conduct under all events; and have only to consider how I bear them—whether with firmness in adverse, humility in prosperous circumstances—whether, in short, I do what my feelings and my duties require of me: all the rest may turn out as it will: I merely try to accommodate myself to it as well as I can."

Life:—

"I have an especial delight in living face to face with nature in the country, so that I may watch the progress of every season in its turn. Life may be viewed in the same manner; and it always seems to me, to say the least, an idle question as to whether youth or age is to be preferred. The charm of youth consists in the cheerful and unembarrassed advance into life: and this would be lost if it were once believed that this apparent advance was never to lead a step forward, and merely resembled that of a convict in the tread-mill. And the same in age: it is, in fact, when contemplated fairly and boldly, nothing more than a looking forward from life—an increase of the feeling, that we shall leave all things without missing them, though, in the meantime, we love and look at them with pleasure, and our thoughts dwell upon them with interest."

How illness is to be borne:—

"If the spirit can so far prevail as to remove the sickness wholly from itself, and banish it into the body only, an immense step is gained; and we may then bear bodily ailments, not only with apparent, but with real firmness and tranquillity, and not only bear, but draw from them much that softens and purifies the soul. I myself, indeed, though I have been often ill, and occasionally dangerously so, have never had to endure lasting sickness, or even what may be deemed a weak constitution. But I have intimately known many, both men and women, with whom this was the ordinary state, and who had no hope of escaping from it but by death. To this class belonged Schiller especially. He suffered much, he suffered continually, and knew—as indeed happened afterwards—that this continual suffering would lead him step by step to the grave. Yet, one might truly say of him, that he held his illness confined to the body; for, at whatever time you visited him, or

under whatever circumstances you might meet him—his mind was always calm and cheerful—ready to adapt itself to friendly intercourse, or to interesting and even philosophic conversation. He was, indeed, wont to say, that a man worked better under the influence of illness, if it were not too severe; and I have seen him, under circumstances which certainly afforded nothing cheering, compose both poems and prose pieces which betrayed no traces in their composition of the illness of the writer."

Of Marriage:—

"It is a thing of every-day occurrence for marriage to be undertaken when there is no real preference, sometimes positive indifference; and this, from various motives and feelings, in themselves far from blameable, but which ought not to be altogether our guides in taking that step. For myself, indeed, and according to my way of thinking, this is scarcely conceivable. It would have been quite impossible for me to think even of forming such a connexion, unless I felt the fullest conviction that she to whom I united myself was the only being with whom I could enter into such a union. The thought of marriage, even from a really good and friendly intention, accompanied by mutual esteem and liking, without that deep, soul-pervading feeling, which we commonly call love, was always repugnant to me, and it would have gone against my whole nature to have married in such a fashion."

Death:—

"Thus far, I have always thought of death as of a friendly visit, which would be welcome to me at any moment; because, however contented and happy I may be, this life is always bounded and enigmatical; and the rending of the earthly veil which then takes place, must at once enlarge our view, and solve the riddle. I could for this reason lose myself for hours in the contemplation of the starry heavens, because the infinity of those worlds shining from far appears to me like a bond between this and a future existence. I hope that this joyful expectation of death will never leave me; and I should feel sure of it—since it is grounded in the depth of my nature, which never attached itself to natural things, but always clung more to the spiritual and intellectual—were it not that man, however strong he may think himself, depends much on the state of his bodily health at any given moment—nay, even on that of his imagination."

A man whose faculties were all so entirely under the control of his will, was just the character to put the phrenologists at fault. His acquaintance with Dr. Gall is thus amusingly told:—

"Gall, whom you mention in your letter, was personally known to me, and I attended his lectures on craniology, at Vienna, in 1797. I never believed in it for a moment. As he took no money for his lectures, I could not refuse to comply with his wish to have a cast of my head. This was done in the same manner that a cast is taken from a dead body, and so unskillfully, that I was in danger of suffocation. The cast of my head must be still in his collection. This was no enviable fate, for Gall was exceedingly rough and unmannered, and all the vices which, according to his theory, a man with such a head ought to have, but which he had fortunately escaped, were thrown in his teeth without mercy every time that the Professor did him the honour to bring him forward in one of his lectures as an example. I have myself heard very remarkable instances of this. Of course, he did not spare me more than others."

We had marked many other passages for extract, but the length to which our review has already run forbids their insertion. We trust we have interested our readers sufficiently to induce them to consult the book itself. In reading it ourselves, we were much struck with the resemblance which the character of the thoughts and opinions expressed in it bore to those stated in other volumes of the *Small Books*. That resemblance may possibly have led to this translation of Humboldt's Letters; and its effect is to give to this volume, in connexion with others of the series, the appearance of an original work.

\* "In the preceding letter, Humboldt had advised his friend to write to the Duke of Brunswick, as soon as he had returned to the duchy.

## BLASPHEMOUS PUBLICATION.

*The Nemesis of Faith.* By J. A. Froude, M.A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. John Chapman.

IF Christianity of any kind be worth a pin's point, this book is the boldest Infidel attack upon it, with the bitterest irony and most continuous scorn that has ever come before the world in which we live to shake its foundations and destroy every high principle in the mind of man. There is great talent in it, and the ridicule and reprobation of the Old Testament and Revelation which run through all the earlier part, are mingled with remarks which display abilities of no common order. The immortality of the soul is laughed at (p. 16), the doctrine of rewards and punishments, of course, pooh-poohed, the Protestant Reformation noticed as accursed, the pomp and worldly character of the Church of England reviled; and then the author lapses into Puseyism, becomes convert to Romanism, falls in love with and destroys the happiness of a friend's wife, and dies a visionary death of misery, after writing a visionary work destructive to every principle of human happiness—unsettling everything, and establishing nothing. We must, however, leave a production of this class to the organs of opinion whose vocation it is to deal with matters of the kind; only remarking that the major portion of the volume, which is occupied with sneering at the Bible representations of the Almighty, is but a long paraphrase of a note which will be found in Hume's *Essays*, (the second volume, we think,) and in which the Chevalier Ramsay is quoted for the substance and essence of Mr. Froude's blasphemous diatribe.\*

The author, we believe, is the brother of the Froude, of whom so much was heard in the Newman controversy and apostasy. If we can gather any result from the whole of his wild, passionate writing, it is, that all religions are tyrannical and hypocritical absurdities; that the Reformed Protestant Church is the most wicked and pernicious; and that though the Romish is about as bad, there is no resting place between any faith at all and a perfect submission to its creed and rule.†

## FOR GOOD CHILDREN.

WE have two nice publications to notice. 1st. *Animals from Noah's Ark*, so pictured as to convey a distinct idea of their comparative sizes. (Dean and Son.) There is first, on a sheet of drawing paper, a key to this animal world, which is afterwards portrayed on twelve similar sheets, arranged and classed according to circumstances—beasts, birds, fishes, &c. &c. The key print is really a very instructive curiosity, with some hundred creatures grouped in a way to exhibit their perfect forms and relative proportions, from the elephant, giraffe, whale, and eagle, to the squirrel, mouse, and redbreast. Proceeding onward, the useful information is furnished more in detail. Domesticated animals occupy their portion; then wild animals, the timid and the beasts of prey; then birds of all kinds, reptiles, fishes, in compartments, &c. &c., we know not how many. Their habits are also illustrated, and we need hardly say that we consider the whole to be an attractive lesson for the young. Some sets are coloured after nature, others tinted, and others plain; which we mention because we think a copy of the first might be set before the family with a copy of the last; and the paint-box be called into requisition, as a reward for good behaviour, and a trial of skill who should most neatly and truly convert the plain into the life-coloured re-

\* We use this strong language advisedly; for even if we held the opinions of Mr. Froude, we should consider a decency of expression due to the Deity and to the errors, if he will, which are held by millions of our fellow creatures. The most atheistical of writers have observed this decency of tone.—Ed. L. G.

† On the subject we have received the following anonymous note—

"142, Strand, March 1, 1849.

"Should the Editor of the *Literary Gazette* take occasion to review the *Nemesis of Faith*, by J. A. Froude, M.A., sent to him a day or two since, he may perhaps be interested to learn that the authorities fed the flames of the Hall fire, in Exeter College, on the 27th of February, with a copy of the said work. It was done with due solemnity, Dr. Sewell officiating."

presentations. There is a pretty toy called a Noah's Ark, in which wooden brutes are enclosed in a box; but they are generally more calculated to mislead than to educate; and to speak seriously of such matters, now that pictorial aid is so much sought to supply intelligence, it becomes tenfold more needful that it should be accurate. The converse, we regret to say, is too much the case, almost the rule, and the correct the exception.

We have farther to recommend to the rising generation *The Royal Nursery A B C*, (Chapman and Hall,) as a resistless temptation to alphabetic and other learning.

## COLONIAL.

As colonial subjects are now occupying (and most exigently) more public attention than heretofore, we step a little way out of our routine practice to give a passing notice of

*The Colonial Church Chronicle* (F. and J. Rivington), No. XXI., which contains a good account of the Mission to China, and a retrospect on the British Colonies; together with other matters of much interest, and especially of such as are connected with religious and missionary progress.

*The Colonial Magazine* (J. Mortimer and W. Thomas), No. LXIII. The management of this miscellany has lately been changed, and it has assumed a more literary character. The first paper on our colonial department of government by the late C. Buller, is a stinging article; followed by others full of intelligence as affecting Canada, Central Australia, the Mauritius, Ceylon, Guiana, &c. The monthly summary is recent and well put together.

*Recollections of an Old Soldier* (Colonel Tidy, 24th Regiment.) By Mrs. Ward (his Daughter). Bentley.

It is a failing in the *Literary Gazette* to desire to be so original from first to last, that its readers should not put their fingers near their heads, and say, "I think I have read that—or something very like it—before." Out of this grows a certain fastidiousness; and we have not the slightest doubt that we often pass over and reject matters which would be generally relished, and to thousands be new, merely from the idea that we think we have read it—or something very like it—before. This nice little volume, the tribute of an affectionate daughter to the memory of a brave and estimable father, is exactly one of these puzzles. We have read much of it before in the *United Service Magazine*, and we cannot take on us the task of separating what may be new from what has been made publicly known. All we can say, therefore, is, that the volume is not only meritorious as a filial publication, but that it abounds with miscellaneous matters of a pleasing character (both for interest and amusement), though possibly with more of domestic and family recollections than may find corresponding feeling in the outside world.

*The Emigrant Family; or, The Story of an Australian Settler.* By the author of "Settlers and Convicts." 3 vols. Smith, Elder and Co.

SETTLERS and Convicts, as our readers are aware, is one of the smartest books on Australia that has issued from the press; and its success has, no doubt, led to this new form of illustrating the same conditions of life. Whether prudent or not to go beyond the Last, *ultra crepidam*, may be a literary question, and we are inclined to the "ne sutor" side; but still the same degree of talent is manifest in this composition, and many who will not read a descriptive history, may be induced to read an Australian romance, which embodies the same materials. At any rate when the country has become a powerful empire, and the grand Kangaroo Library and Museum of the Capital is inspected by wondering strangers, it will be a curiosity to have an edition of the *Emigrant Family* pointed out, as the first novel which related to the foundation of the (Port) Phillipian dynasty, and the South Wallian world!

A respectable and intelligent English family establish themselves a little way up the country, and

engage a "black fellow," upon liking, to superintend their earlier movements. His name is Beck, and in his person is afterwards personified all the cruelty and crime of Bushrangers. It is a sort of Othello business, and unfolded through all the proceedings of Australian fixing, working the way through every difficulty, and at last struggling to the death against this dangerous enemy. Then there are two or three tender attachments, and as good wine needs no Bush, so it is made to appear as if true love wanted as little. The drama at the finale is tragically and heroically wound up; but the great merit of the work is its striking pictures of Australian life.

*The Little Savage.* By Captain Marryat, R.N. 2 vols. Hurst.

A ROY Robinson Crusoe in the hands of Captain Marryat was sure to meet with a multitude of extraordinary adventures, and such is the case with the *Little Savage*, after many marvels wrecked on an uninhabited island, and with many more marvels there and thereafter. Like its prototype, it is just the sort of reading which ardent boys take delight in; and many of the incidents and descriptions furnish intelligence of distant lands and other climes.

*Atlas of Physical Geography.* By A. Petermann and Rev. T. Milner. Part I. Orr and Co.

MR. MILNER supplies the descriptive letter-press for this instructive exposition of physical geography; and as far as we can judge, it is exceedingly well done. The geological cuts and the zoological distribution of animals on the map are very popular improvements, and serve to give vivacity and interest to the graver scientific intelligence.

*A Chart of the Sacred History of the World, from the Creation to the Birth of Christ.* Nisbet and Co.; Seeleys; Hatchards.

THIS Chart has been fully and carefully compiled from the most authentic and best authorities. There are also a good general introductory chapter and a number of useful illustrative notes, and the whole may justly be named as a very complete genealogical, chronological, and historical account of the world which we inhabit, from its birth in chaos to the commencement of the Christian era.

*Half-Hours with the Best Authors.* Part IX.

Knight.

THIS part finishes the third volume of a selection made with all Mr. Knight's discrimination and good taste. When the next and final volume is added, the work will be a little library in itself, full of elegant literature and useful information for all ages.

*The Tythe Proctor.* By W. Carleton. Simms and McIntyre.

IS one of the author's truthful and characteristic pictures of the singular intricacies which involve a people—God forbid we should think by nature treacherous, remorseless and bloody!—in crimes of such darkness that devils might recoil from them. What the end is to be, who can tell? Every one seems to attribute the evils to a different cause; every one proposes a different remedy; and meanwhile every one sins and suffers. Poor Ireland! The story is paraphrased on the dreadful murder of the Boland family, (1808,) by a whiteboy secret tribunal and organized band of assassins; and we think the author has rather impaired the force and terror of his own extended compositions, by prefacing it with that compressed episode, the dreadful effect of which is almost insufferable. No genius could add force to the simple account of the Black Hole of Calcutta; and the Boland's catastrophe could not be augmented in horror by all the painting of literary skill.

*Twice-Told Tales.* By N. Hawthorne. Kent and Richards.

IN a tone of tender sentiment and reflective morality, these tales may be often told with pleasing effect. They are from America, and exhibit many of the peculiar traits of that country, with much variety, and always a good purpose.

*Vacher's Parliamentary Companion*, corrected up to February, contains (as usual) the needful and useful information connected with Parliamentary business.



## ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 18th.—The Marquis of Northampton, V.P., in the Chair.—Read:—"On the Development and Homologies of the Carapace and Plastron of the Chelonian Reptiles." By Professor Owen. The author commences by defining the several parts of which the osseous thoracic-abdominal case of the Chelonian Reptiles is composed, and briefly discusses the several opinions that have been published with regard to their nature and homologies, dwelling chiefly on that recently proposed by Professor Rathké, in his work on the Development of the *Chelonia*, in which it is contended that the carapace consists exclusively of the development of parts of the endo-skeleton—viz., the neural spines and vertebral ribs (*pleurapophyses*), agreeably with the opinion of Cuvier and Bojanus, and that the remainder of the thoracic-abdominal case, consisting of the "marginal pieces" and "plastron," are formed entirely from bones of the dermal system. Adverting to the hypothesis of Cuvier, Geoffroy, and Meckel, that the thoracic-abdominal case is a modification of parts of the endo-skeleton exclusively, the author tests their determinations by comparisons with the corresponding parts of the bird and crocodile, and infers, from the latter animal, that the hyosternal, hyposternal, and xiphisternal bones are not parts of the sternum, but are homologous with the hæmapophyses (sternal ribs and abdominal ribs); those in the *Plesiosaurs* making the nearest approach to the peculiar development of the parts in the *Chelonia*, especially as they appear in the plastron of the immature *Terrapenes* and *Sea-turtles*. Admitting that any hypothesis framed from the comparison of the completed structures in the adult Vertebrata requires for confirmation its agreement with the important phenomena of the development of those structures, the author proceeds to apply that test. He details his observations on the development of the skeleton, and especially of the thoracic-abdominal case, in the embryos and young of different genera of *Chelonia*. The chief facts that have governed his conclusions are the following:—

With respect to the carapace. The cartilaginous basis of the neural plates is developed in the substance of the derm; and of these, the 9th, 10th 11th, and the "nuchal" plate are ossified from independent centres, and remain permanently free from ankylosis with the subjacent spines of the vertebrae: they are, therefore, "dermal bones," homologous with those that overlie the vertebrae of the crocodile. But the first to the eighth neural plates inclusive are serial homologues with the foregoing, and must, therefore, have the same general homology. The objection that ossification extends into their dermal cartilaginous basis from the neural spines is met by the remark, that other parts, *e.g.*, the radius and ulna of the frog, are ossified from a common centre, without their homological distinctness being thereby masked or destroyed. The course or starting-point of ossification does not determine the nature and homology of parts, and the author refers what he believes to be an erroneous conclusion of Professor Rathké to undue value being given to the character of connotation. The cartilaginous basis of the costal plates is developed in the substance of the derm; the subjacent ribs are previously ossified and present the normal slender form. But ossification extends from near the head of each of the eight pairs of dorsal ribs, from the second to the ninth pair inclusive, into the superincumbent dermal cartilages. This had been described as the development of the tubercle of the rib. But Professor Owen observes that, in the development of the carapace of the young of the *Testudo indica*, the connotation of the costal plate with the rib commences at a different point in each rib alternately, and appears to be governed by the arrangement of the horny scutes above. Another objection to these ossific expansions being the tubercles of the ribs is presented by their abutment mesially against the neural plates, not against the vertebral diapophyses, as in the bird and crocodile.

"In regard to the development of the plastron, the

author describes two situations in which the primitive cartilages are developed, corresponding with those in the embryo-carapace—viz., one belonging to the endo-skeleton, the other in the derm. The first form under which the endo-skeletal parts of the plastron appear agrees with the evidence afforded by the comparison of the fully-developed parts with those of the crocodile, and proves the hyosternals, hyposternals and xiphisternals to be 'hæmapophyses' or abdominal ribs: the hyosternals and hyposternals are primitively long, slender, transverse bars, which join the vertebral ribs in the *Tortoises* and *Terrapenes*, without the intervention of any marginal pieces. The ossification of the superadded dermal portions proceeds from the previously ossified endo-skeletal elements. The author concurs with M. Rathké in regarding the marginal pieces as 'dermal bones,' and concludes by a full discussion of the facts and arguments which have led him to a different conclusion respecting the nature and homologies of the carapace and plastron. The memoir is illustrated by figures of the carapace and plastron, and of the corresponding segments of the skeleton in the bird and crocodile, and of the development of the thoracic-abdominal case in land and sea-chelonians.

Jan. 25th.—Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., V.P., in the chair. Read:—"Some remarks on a paper entitled, 'On the Depth of Rain which falls in the same localities at different Altitudes in the Hilly districts of Lancashire, Cheshire,' &c., by S. C. Homersham. By J. F. Miller. The author attributes the discordance between his conclusions and those arrived at by Mr. Homersham, to that gentleman having selected the distant and excessively wet locality of Seathwaite, at the head of the southern fork of Borrowdale, as a representative of the quantity of water deposited in the valleys generally, instead of the high mountains surrounding the head of the vale of Wastdale—this valley being the only one which can fairly be selected as a standard in comparing the quantities of rain obtained at the different mountain stations. If the receipts of the mountain gauges, he observes, be compared with the rain-fall at Wastdale Head, or in any of the other valleys except Seathwaite, it will be found that the quantity increases considerably up to 1900 feet, where it reaches a maximum; and that above this elevation it rapidly decreases, until at 2800 feet above the sea the amount is very much less than in the surrounding valleys. In conclusion, the author states that it appears to him that much of the discordance in the results obtained at various elevations amongst the mountains has arisen from the circumstance of the instruments having been placed on the slope or breast of the hill nearly in a line with each other; in which positions, he is convinced from experience, that when strong winds prevail, the gauges are exposed to eddies or counter currents, which prevent a portion of the water from entering the funnel, and thus a less depth of rain is obtained than is due to the elevation. The gauges under his superintendence being all stationed either on the top or shoulder of the mountain, and exposed to the wind from every point of the compass, are not, he observes, open to this objection.

Feb. 1st.—George Rennie, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Read:—"On the Chemistry of the Urine;" in three parts. By Dr. H. B. Jones.—The mode of examination adopted by the author was the following: Two test solutions were made; the one with carbonate of soda; the other with dilute sulphuric acid, of such strength that each measure of a graduated tube, when filled with either solution, was equivalent to one-twelfth of a grain of dry and pure carbonate of soda. A weighed quantity of urine was neutralized by one or other of the test solutions, and thus the degree of acidity or alkaliescence was determined. Diurnal variations in the acidity were observed. It was found to ebb and flow; it was greatest a short time before food was taken, and was least about three hours after breakfast, and five or six hours after dinner, when it reached the minimum point; after which it again increased, and attained the maximum point previous to food being again taken. If no food was taken, the acidity varied but slightly for twelve hours.

By comparing the effect of vegetable food with animal food, it appeared that the food which irritated the stomach most, and caused most secretion of acid in the stomach, caused the greatest oscillations in the urine. Dilute sulphuric acid taken in large doses produced but little effect on the variations of the acidity: but it was proved to increase the acidity itself. The result of the experiments (Part II. 'On the simultaneous variations of the amount of Uric Acid and the Acidity in a healthy state') is, that there is no relation between the acidity and the amount of uric acid. That which was most acid contained least uric acid; that which contained most uric acid was not most acid. All food causes an increase in the amount of uric acid; and there is no decided difference between vegetable and animal food, either as to the increase or diminution of the amount of uric acid. The result of the experiments (Part III.) is, that the sulphates in the healthy state are much increased by food, whether it be vegetable or animal. Exercise does not produce a marked increase in the sulphates. Sulphuric acid, when taken in large quantity, increases the sulphates. In small quantity, even when long-continued, no effect on the amount of sulphates is manifest. Sulphur, taken as a medicine, increases the sulphates. Sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia produce the most marked increase in the sulphates.

Feb. 8th.—The Earl of Rosse, President, in the chair.—Read:—"On the application of the theory of Elliptic Functions to the Rotation of a Rigid Body round a Fixed Point," by J. Booth. In the first section of the paper the author establishes such properties, as he has subsequently occasion to refer to, of cones of the second degree, and of the curves of double curvature in which these surfaces may be intersected by concentric spheres, some of which, he believes, will not be found in any published treatise on the subject. He considers that he has been so fortunate as to be the first to obtain the true representative curve of elliptic functions of the first order. It is shown that any spherical conic section, the tangents of whose principal semi-axes are the ordinates of an equilateral hyperbola whose transverse semi-axes is 1, may be rectified by an elliptic function of the first order; and the quadrature of such a curve may be effected by a function of the same order, when the cotangents of the halves of the principal arcs are the ordinates of the same equilateral hyperbola. This particular species of spherical ellipse the author has called the "Parabolic Ellipse," because, as is shown in the course of the investigation, it is the gnomonic projection on the surface of a sphere of the common parabola whose plane touches the sphere at the focus. As in this species of spherical ellipse either the focus or the centre may be taken as the origin of the spherical radii vectores, in effecting the process of rectification, we are unexpectedly presented with Lagrange's scale of modular transformations, as also with the other equally well-known theorem by which the successive amplitudes are connected. Among other peculiar properties of the spherical parabolic ellipse established in this paper, it is shown that the portion of a great circle touching the curve, and intercepted between the perpendicular arcs on it from the foci, is always equal to a quadrant. In the second and following sections the author proceeds to discuss the problem which is the immediate subject of the paper. Having established the ordinary equations of motion, he shows that, if the direct ellipsoid—the direct of Macullagh and the author, not Poinso's inverse ellipsoid—of moments be constructed, the motion of a rigid body, acted on solely by primitive impulses, may be represented by this ellipsoid moving round its centre in such a manner that its surface shall always pass through a point fixed in space. This point, so fixed, is the extremity of the axis of the plane of the impressed couple, or of the plane known as the invariable plane of the motion. But a still clearer idea of the motion of such a body is presented in the subsequent investigations, it being there shown that the most general motion of a body round a fixed point may be represented by a cone rolling with a certain



variable velocity on a plane whose axis is fixed, while this plane revolves about its own axis with a certain uniform velocity. This cone may always be determined. For the circular sections of the invariable cone coincide with the circular sections of the ellipsoid of moments; whence the cyclic axes of the ellipsoid, or the diameters perpendicular to the planes of these sections, will be the focal lines of the supplemental cone; and as the invariable plane is always a tangent plane to this cone, we have sufficient elements given to determine it. From these considerations it appears that we may dispense altogether with the ellipsoid of moments, and say that if two right lines be drawn through the fixed point of the body in the plane of the greatest and least moments of inertia, making angles with the axis of greatest moment, the cosines of which shall be equal to the square root of the expression

$$L(M-N)$$

$$M(L-N)$$

(L, M, N being the symmetrical moments of inertia round the principal axis) and a cone be conceived having those lines as focals, and touching moreover the invariable plane, the motion of the body will consist in the rotation of this cone on the invariable plane with a variable velocity, while the plane revolves round its own axis with a uniform velocity. Although it is very satisfactory, the author remarks, in this way to be enabled to place before our eyes, so to speak, the actual motion of the revolving body, yet it is not on such grounds that the paper is presented to this Society. It is as a method of investigation that it must rest its claims to the notice of mathematicians; as a means of giving simple and elegant interpretations of those definite integrals on the evaluation of which the dynamic state of a body at any epoch can alone be ascertained. In these applications of the theory of elliptic functions, the author has been led to the remarkable theorem, that the length of the spiral, between two of its successive apsides, described in absolute space on the surface of a fixed concentric sphere, by the instantaneous axis of rotation, is equal to a quadrant of the spherical ellipse described on an equal sphere moving with the body, by the same instantaneous axis of rotation. The last section of the paper is devoted to the discussion of that particular case in which the axis of the invariable plane is equal to the mean semiaxis of the ellipsoid of moments.

#### ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 22nd.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—W. Spence, Esq., F.R.S., president, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected into the Council of the Society, viz., T. Desvignes, Esq., H. T. Stainton, Esq., G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., and J. Walton, Esq., in the room of A. Inghen, Esq., G. Newford, Esq., J. F. S. Parry, Esq., and J. O. Westwood, Esq., who retired. G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., was elected president, W. Yarrell, Esq., treasurer, and E. Doubleday, Esq., and J. W. Douglas, Esq., secretaries for the ensuing year. The president delivered an address on the progress of entomology during the past year, and on the prospects of the society. A vote of thanks to the president for his services in the chair during the past year was carried by acclamation.

Feb. 5th.—G. R. Waterhouse, Esq., president, in the chair.—After routine of new elections, Mr. Westwood exhibited drawings of a species of aphid found in January on the root of the common beet, where they reside in small communities. He proposed for it the name of *Smynthurodes Betæ*. He referred to the supposed production of acari by galvanic agency, and mentioned that Mr. Heal, of Knightsbridge, had found great numbers of a small beetle, the *Pizius Fur*, in fluid in which a galvanic current was in operation, under circumstances that made it difficult to account for their presence, which it would be quite out of the question to attribute to the galvanic agency. Several rare or interesting specimens of insects were exhibited, and an interesting communication on the entomology of South Australia, by Mr. C. A. Wilson, of Adelaide, was read.

#### LITERARY AND LEARNED.

##### UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oxford.—Feb. 2.—The Ashmolean Society, the President (the Principal of Brasenose College) in the chair. Dr. Daubeny submitted an apparatus to show an easy method of producing a light, capable of superseding oil, or even gas, simply by passing a stream of atmospheric air through inflammable liquids of a volatile nature, such as ether or the liquor condensed in the preparation of oil gas. He exhibited the effect by passing common air through ether, contained in a glass vessel, in the top of which was a tube to let out the vapour, which, being ignited, burnt with a brilliant flame. The principle may hereafter be extended to other liquids more easily procurable.

##### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 22.—Mr. Collier, Treasurer, in the chair. Notice was given that the President had appointed as auditors of the Society's accounts for the past year, Lord Redesdale, Sir Fortunatus Dwaris, Beriah Botfield, Esq., and Thomas Crofton Croker, Esq. It was also announced that in compliance with the wish of many of the members, an address would be delivered by the President at the anniversary meeting, on the 23rd of April next. Mr. Diamond presented to the Museum an effigy and a brass plate to the memory of Margaret, wife of Sir John Erneley, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, who died A.D. 1518. Mr. Drake, by permission of Colonel Reid, M.P., exhibited a fine embossed shield of iron gilt, in the cinque cento style. Sir Henry Ellis exhibited an impression from the matrix of a seal of the Augustine Friars of Lincoln, found in Norfolk. A letter from Mr. Corner was read, introducing an account, from the Danish of Professor Worlauff, of the magnificent sepulchral brass of King Eric Meured and his Queen Ingeborg, in the church of Ringsted, in Zealand. The Secretary then read the conclusion of the inventory of the effects of the Countess of Leicester in 1635, communicated by Mr. Halliwell to the British Archaeological Association, and by them communicated to the Society.

##### ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 17th.—Sir George F. Staunton in the chair. This meeting was made special for the purpose of electing a President in the place of the lamented Earl of Auckland, and, after an address by the chairman stating the grounds on which the council had resolved to propose the Earl of Ellesmere as in every way qualified to hold that distinguished office, the noble lord was unanimously elected. The meeting then proceeded to consider certain proposed alterations in the rules of the society, when it was finally resolved, by a majority of votes, instead of the President being elected annually, the office should be held for three years. All Mohammed Khan and several English gentlemen were elected members, and the meeting adjourned.

##### SYRO-EGYPTIAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 13th.—Dr. J. Lee in the chair. Mr. D. W. Nash, F.L.S., read a paper "On the Builder of the Third Pyramid." The author endeavoured to show that the building of the pyramids of Memphis was to be attributed to monarchs of a foreign or non-Egyptian race. The marked differences between these sepulchral edifices and the contemporaneous tombs of native Egyptians, the total absence of hieroglyphic legends or mythic representations in the interior, were adduced in support of this view. The name of Shonfoo, and the marks in the chambers of construction of the great pyramid, were clearly from their position to be excluded from the consideration, and offered no obstacle to this opinion. With regard to the coffin found in the third pyramid, Mr. Nash contended that the name read Menkari on this relic consisted of ideo-phonetic signs, which could not, without a fixed system of construction, be interpreted Herodotus, and therefore did not correspond with the king called Moscheres by Eratosthenes. He contended that the common termination "cheres" in many names of Pharaohs was equivalent to the "re" in Mares; that the sign read "ka" was no element of that word, and that the name upon the coffin was not the name of a king of the fourth dynasty. The testimony of Manetho to the building of the third

pyramid, by Queen Nitocris was examined in opposition to the statements of Herodotus, Diodorus, and Strabo. Mr. Nash rejected altogether the supposition that the body found in the third pyramid had any connexion with the coffin lid from the same monument, considering it to be proved by the hieroglyphic legend on the latter, in which the deceased is identified with the Osirian funeral myth, that the Egyptian mythologic and psychostatic opinions were as fully developed when that legend was inscribed as at the date of the eighteenth dynasty, and involved the embalment of the body and the performance of the usual funeral ceremonies, in which case the presence of the coarse woollen cloth enveloping the bones was sufficient to decide that they did not belong to an Egyptian monarch. The concurrent testimony of Manetho and the Greek writers to the foreign origin of the female to whom tradition ascribed the building of the third pyramid under the names of Rhodopis, Doriah, and Nitocris, was commented on, and the connexion of the latter with the former explained by the interpretation of the name Nitocris, as Neit-toshr, "the red neit or queen." Referring to the eulogies lavished by the Chevalier Bunsen on the King Mykerinus of Herodotus, and the supposed confirmation of the character attributed to him by the Greek author, from the appearance of the name Menkare in the Book of the Dead, as pointed out by Dr. Lepsius, Mr. Nash observed that the sixty-fourth chapter of that ritual does not appear to contain any epithets of reverence or commendation connected with the name of Menkare, so as to afford any confirmation of Bunsen's views. He objected to the theory of the latter respecting the double character of the third pyramid, observing that according to Diodorus, the name of Mykerinus was inscribed on its outer face, while, according to Bunsen, the pyramid of Mykerinus had been covered over by that of Nitocris five hundred years after the death of the former sovereign. He concluded that the later instrument was that of the monarch to whom the coffin lid belonged, and that he was of a more recent date than the termination of the sixth dynasty. By the kindness of Mr. James Madden, of Leadenhall-street, the original drawings made by Mr. Prisse, in Nubia, were exhibited, and Mr. George R. Gliddon communicated particulars of that gentleman's life and travels, and spoke in the highest terms of the fidelity and beauty of his sketches, and of their value in an ethnological point of view.

##### BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

Feb. 23rd.—*Public Meeting.*—Sir W. Betham, Vice-President, in the chair.—The chairman opened the proceedings, by congratulating the Association on its steady progress and particularly on the character of its Journal, in every respect indicative of the unabated zeal and activity of the institution. He was especially pleased with the complete and satisfactory manner in which Mr. Lukis had demonstrated the sepulchral character of cromlechs; the papers by that gentleman were deserving of every praise, and should be read by all who are at all interested in the history of our primeval remains. Sir William then compared the cromlechs of Brittany and the Channel Isles with those in Ireland, observing that from an early period in his antiquarian researches he had suspected their sepulchral origin, from noticing that they were frequently found covered with mounds of earth, into which the ploughman would often penetrate, and thus disclose the chambers within. Mr. Crofton Croker read a paper by Mr. F. Crossley, being contributions to philology. At its conclusion, Sir W. Betham expressed his satisfaction that philological researches had been brought under consideration in a right direction. He had no doubt that much of the language of modern Europe would be found to be derived from the Celtic, the original tongue of Gaul, Britain, Spain, and even of Italy before the Romans, the language which had survived to this day, and was still spoken in Ireland and in the western mountainous part of Scotland. He could not be indifferent to this subject, as it was a field in which he himself had laboured, and he was much

gratified to find Mr. Crossley and himself agreeing on many points, while on others he (Sir William) would venture to suggest other explanations. [To some definitions in this we shall revert hereafter, as we think specimens of them very curious and striking.] The Rev. Beale Poste communicated remarks on the British coins, reading *SOLIDV*. or *SOLIDO*, first noticed though not engraved by Camden in his *Britannica*. Some numismatists had suggested that this word referred to some unknown city in Britain; others suggested that it might apply to the *Soliduri*, a species of masonic confederacy in Gaul, mentioned by Julius Cæsar in his *Commentaries*. Mr. Poste considered the former solution the correct one, and suggested Bath to be the city, where was a temple dedicated to Suli-Minerva, of which some inscriptions and sculptures are still preserved, and which city, consequently, might have been called by the Britons *Solidunum*, though afterwards known by the Romans as *Aque Solis*. Mr. Roach Smith said that this solution deserved attention, as it was ingenious and satisfactory as far as the word *SOLIDV* was concerned. But an inquiry would arise as to whether this appropriation could be reconciled to the *cxv*, on the obverse of the coins, for *Cunobelin*, whose possessions were in the east of Britain. The chairman observed there might have been other princes of this name. Mr. Price rose and said that, by permission of the Chair, he would engage the attention of the meeting on a matter which he thought of much importance. The Association was in full possession of the facts of the discoveries made at Ickleton and Chesterfield by Mr. Neville. They had engaged the notice of the antiquarian world by the liberality with which the honourable gentleman had permitted access to them, and visits had been made by several members of the Association. Finally, a report had been prepared by Mr. Roach Smith, with the concurrence and aid of Mr. Neville himself, and it had been published in the last part of the *Journal* of the Association, (and before, substantially, in the *Literary Gazette*.) He (Mr. Price) had read this report with much satisfaction, and fully concurred with the views and opinions of the author. He believed that they were the opinions also of Mr. Neville. It was therefore with some surprise he read in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the present month, under the head of proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, the opinions of some members of that society, so opposite to those to which he had alluded, as to leave no other alternative than that of deciding one of the parties to be in error. He (Mr. Price) fully adopted Mr. Smith's views in considering the remains at Ickleton and Chesterfield to be entirely Roman, and he thought there could be no doubt on the subject. If these were not Roman, then nothing which had been called Roman could be called Roman any longer. Mr. Price then read the report in the periodical referred to.\* It professed to be made by the Rev. J. J. Smith and Mr. C. Babington, and to be supported by Professor Willis, all of whom concurred in considering that the remains at Ickleton, the villa, and the *basilica*, or temple, were of a later period than the Roman; and they advanced in support of this notion the assertion that the foundations of the buildings being all that existed, they were not of such a marked character as to decide their being of Roman origin, although constructed of Roman materials; that the mode of warming the rooms by means of hypocausts was not confined to the Romans, but was also used in subsequent times; that the rooms of the villa were not built round a quadrangle; that the larger building was neither a temple, a *basilica*, nor a church; that the bases supposed to be for stone columns probably supported wooden pillars; and that the edifice would seem to have resembled the mediæval barn at Ely, an account of which had been published by Professor Willis. Moreover, that the objects discovered in and about the remains were of trifling importance, and the coins few and of the Lower Empire. Mr. Price commented on these arguments to show they could not be considered of any weight against those which had been

adduced in the Reports of the Association. In particular, he asked for proof of the continuance of the Roman mode of warming houses in later periods, and denied that the objects found were either few or indecisive; and remarked that the pottery (not taken notice of by the gentlemen of Cambridge) was of great variety, and unquestionably Roman. Mr. Roach Smith observed that the statements which had been made at Cambridge came from gentlemen of high antiquarian and architectural reputation; yet he had heard nothing to induce him to alter his opinions; but, on the contrary, he thought Mr. Price had shown that the adverse arguments could not be well maintained. Sir W. Betham said he thought that every one who had read the report in the *Journal*, and had been at all conversant with Roman remains in this and other countries, would feel fully satisfied that those at Ickleton were Roman, and nothing but Roman. Mr. Pettigrew expressed his surprise that such a *veteran* as the *Gentleman's Magazine* should have published, without inquiry or comment, a statement of this kind, contradictory to what had been so widely circulated and so universally believed by antiquarian authorities. He thought, in justice to themselves, to Mr. Neville, and to the public, the matter should not be treated too lightly. Opinions so unqualified coming from gentlemen of eminence, and backed by the influence and respect with which whatever proceeded from the universities was naturally regarded, demanded the fullest consideration, and he trusted the meeting would suggest to the Council the expediency of asking Mr. Roach Smith to reply, in the next number of the *Journal*, to the doubts raised and to the opinions published by the members of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Mr. Smith intimated his willingness to do this should the Council deem it necessary.

*Library of the British Museum.*—A Parliamentary Return "shows that the total number of volumes of printed books received, from 1814 to 1847 inclusive, under the Copyright Acts, by the trustees of the British Museum, amounts to 55,474; and the number of parts of volumes, including music, to 50,047. The number of maps, charts, &c., received since 1842, amount to 187, and the number of parts of maps, &c., to 131. The total number of volumes of printed books contained in the library of the Museum at the end of the year 1848 amounted to about 435,000; the number of maps, plans, and charts, to 10,221; the volumes of MSS. to 29,626; the rolls of various kinds to 2,946; the number of charters and instruments to 23,772; the number of MSS. on reed, bark, and folded, to 208; the number of papyri to 55; and the number of seals and impressions to 851." If Mr. Ewart, who moved for and obtained this information, had moved for a further return of books, &c., that had been claimed by, or sent to the Museum, but were not to be found in the library, he might, perhaps, have obtained a list of miscarriages which would have surprised him and the House! Nor are extraordinary circumstances (as we hinted in No. 1674) confined to this department of the national establishment alone. The number of volumes in the Bodleian Library of Oxford is about 220,000, and the number of MSS. 21,000.

#### LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

*Monday*—Entomological, 8 p.m.—British Architects, 8 p.m.—Chemical, 8 p.m.—Medical, 8 p.m.—Pathological, 8 p.m.—Royal Academy, (Sir R. Westmacott's fourth lecture on Sculpture) 8 p.m.  
*Tuesday*—Linnæan, 8 p.m.—Horticultural, 3 p.m.—Civil Engineers, (Mr. R. B. Dockray—"A Description of the Camden Station of the London and North Western Railway;" and the monthly ballot for members) 8 p.m.  
*Wednesday*—Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—Geological, 84 p.m.—College of Physicians, (Dr. Conolly's third Croonian lecture) 4 p.m.—Archæological Association, (Council Meeting) 84 p.m.  
*Thursday*—Medical, (Anniversary)—Royal, 84 p.m.—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.—Royal Society Literature, 4 p.m.—Royal Academy, (Mr. Leslie's fourth lecture on Painting) 8 p.m.  
*Friday*—Astronomical, 8 p.m.—Royal Institution, (Mr. B. C. Brodie on the Chemical Relations of Wax and Fat)

84 p.m.—Philological, 8 p.m.—Archæological Association, (Annual Meeting for Election of Officers) 84 p.m.—College of Physicians, (Dr. Todd's first Lumen lecture) 4 p.m.  
*Saturday*—Royal Botanic, 34 p.m.—Westminster Medical, 8 p.m.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

No. 161, "The murder of *Thomas à Beckett*" (not *Gilbert*, who has just been made a magistrate, and will, we cannot doubt, administer Blackstone in the most able manner) but by (J.) *Gilbert*, the artist. (The Catalogue is confusing.) The murdered dignitary is lying on the steps of the altar, and a monk rather theatrically gesticulating over him with the Cross. The grim knights are departing on the left of the picture, which is on this treatment not quite historical as to the flock of terrified churchmen, but has a good effect, and is not exaggerated.

No. 180, "Heath Scene," T. J. Soper. A pretty landscape with a shower passing off.

Nos. 210, 213, "St. Cecilia and St. Catherine," H. O'Neil. Two ably executed cabinet pictures, which we wonder to see without the magic ticket "sold" stuck into their frames. The first is in a rich tone of colour, with more of the woman than the saint in expression. The last more delicately tinted and more saintish.

No. 234, "Landscape and Cattle," J. Cole. A very meritorious production in the Sidney Cooper line.

No. 230, "Meeting of Villagers at a Well in Italy," C. Burlison. A clever characteristic group, well composed, and well varied in the forms.

No. 247, "A Bit of Effect," G. W. Well, is from the reflection of a chemist's blue bottle on a boy's face. It is droll enough, but its neighbour, No. 248, "A Page full of Wisdoms," is a still more funny painter's whim.

No. 257, "A Scene in North Wales," T. Danby, displaying much talent but awfully green. We can hardly fancy it in nature; perhaps a good brown varnish might tone it down to the more usual field.

No. 260, "View of Broadwater," Copley Fielding. We have not seen this excellent artist to less advantage. The storm is dingy and the whole too dark.

##### South Room.

No. 320, "The Keeper and his Companions," W. and R. Barraud. A capital picture of a keeper, horse, and dogs. Too bright as yet, but such as time will greatly improve. 474, "A Summer Evening," by the same, is a very pleasing landscape, and does honour to their joint names and reputation.

No. 359, "A Naiad," W. E. Frost, R.A. A delicious little piece. For light and shade we can hardly imagine any gem of the kind more captivating. The flesh colour is also pure and natural. If we could find a fault, it would be with the rather abrupt foreshortening of the upper right limb.

No. 360, "Still Life: High Life," G. Stevens. A perfect representation of China; as 208, "Low Life," is of eggs and kitchen ware.

No. 364, "Enamel of Sir W. Scott," W. Essex. (Said in the catalogue to be "injured,") but to our eyes a very excellent performance.

No. 382, "Scene on the Medway," J. Tenant. A landscape worthy of much praise: both wood and water skilfully done.

No. 383, "Enforcing the Sanitary Laws," R. M. Innes. He ought to be made a Commissioner, for few are such masters of the subject. The wench washing a refractory boy, is incomparably good flesh and blood, herself an example of most healthful condition. The urchin is as rebellious as the City of London; and the other, whose turn is to come next, is a nice bit of timidity.

No. 386, "A Painter of Still Life," Alexander Frazer. Another clever and diverting *genre* composition. The artist, on a ladder, is executing the sign of a punch-bowl for a public house, and the villagers are watching with admiration below. The principal figure is a Hogarthian bit, and the wondering group picturesquely disposed.

No. 396, "A Dutch Ferry House," A. Montague. Well painted, and a well-chosen subject.

\* We observe that it has been also printed in the *Cambridge Chronicle* of February 24th.



No. 404, "Bringing a Stag from the Hill Top," R. Ansdell. One of the artist's ablest compositions, and very forcibly painted. It is our misfortune to dislike painful subjects; and slaughtered deer come strongly within that category to us. But there is no question of the high artistic skill displayed here. The highlander on the right is admirably painted.

*Portrait of Faraday*, by M. Claudet. One of the most striking and intellectual likenesses ever produced by photography, and a print that will be highly prized by the thousand admirers of this illustrious philosopher and most excellent man. It deserves an honoured place in every studio and library where the lineaments of enlightened individuals and great instructors of the world are preserved; and it will not be the less valued when the noble simplicity of personal character, and unbounded liberality in the communications of science, founded on his important discoveries in penetrating the inmost laws of nature, are called in to enhance the attractions of the Portrait.

*Artists' Conversazione*.—At the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday evening, the second artists' conversazione was held. If we described with praise each production, a column might be filled; and we would, therefore, rather say, for the sake of our own space, there were fourteen folios of sketches in water-colours, and not a drawing but possessed interest enough to deserve mention. Honour to Emma S. Oliver—"Let the Lady take first place"—you have delighted, not "teased," Mr. Topham, and everything you do is welcome. We must so speak of Catermole's "Windy Day;" and "Sebastian Gomers," by E. H. Wehuert. Then adding, the arrangements and refreshments were admirable—how could they be otherwise, when Lance supplied the "fruit?"

#### FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Thursday, March 1st, 1849.

THE most important literary event of the week ending to-day, is the publication of the *Parisian Commercial Directory* for 1849, by the eminent firm of Messieurs Didot. This is equivalent to saying—no disparagement to the great and manifold merits of that renowned but not very entertaining work—that the week has been another complete blank in a literary point of view. And such indeed it has; the official list of new publications, albeit very long, containing nothing of interest except political pamphlets—and even they have no importance save to the French reader. Nevertheless, there is still every indication that we are on the eve of better times, and that as soon as public confidence in the new form of government shall be somewhat more firmly established, literary enterprise will resume its wonted activity, and literature maintain, if not extend, its well-merited celebrity.

It is the fashion to ridicule and abuse the *Académie Française*, and it generally deserves both, owing to its stupid choice of members. On another ground, also, it is now getting soundly rated, and that is for its unaccountable negligence in revising the national Dictionary, a duty specially entrusted to it, and of which it has always professed to feel extremely proud. It is a fact that in 1841 it solemnly commenced a new edition of the dictionary, and now, after seven years' toil, it has not arrived further than to about the middle of the letter A. At this rate, there is not any earthly probability that the letter Z will ever be reached at all.

Justly concerned at the lamentable position to which the Revolution has reduced painters, sculptors, and engravers, the Minister of the Interior has authorised a lottery of their works. By this means, a large sum of money will find its way to the hands of a body of most deserving men; and as the tickets will be small in amount, (at 2 fr. 50 c.) though large in number, (100,000,) the burden thrown on the public will be scarcely felt. When lotteries are

applied to such a purpose as this, all the cant against them falls to the ground; and even if it did not, one could well afford to disregard it when men of genius and talent have to be succoured. All the leading men in the profession—among them, Ingres, Delacroix, Vernet, Scheffer, Neukerke, and Pradier—are giving the lottery their warmest support, and have severally promised, I believe, to enrich it with some of their own productions.

M. Alfred de Musset has all at once become exceedingly popular as a dramatic author. An actress from Russia, Madame Allan, caused a *proverbe*, or slight dramatic sketch, published by him some years ago in one of the periodicals, to be acted at the Theatre Français. The success was extraordinarily great, and it was promptly followed by several productions of the same character. Last week another was brought out under the title *Louison*, and it too was very favourably received. These sketches—they cannot be called plays—are remarkable for smart versification and admirable though brief illustration of character; one is indeed surprised that the author can weave so much beauty of language and such profound knowledge of men and manners into so slight a texture. Emboldened by his success at the Français, M. Musset has tried his hand at a vaudeville, *D'habit Vert*, at the Variétés, and it too has been successful. How strange that Musset, who has been known to the literary public for years, should be indebted to a sort of accident for the theatrical triumphs he now enjoys!

The Theatre des Variétés is just now giving a rather striking exemplification of the go-a-head characteristic of the present times—it makes Hoffmann, as clever and amusing a fellow as any on the stage, sing every night a rhymed quiz on the events and news of the day. Considering the haste with which the quiz has to be composed, and the not very amusing topics on which it generally has to dwell, it displays considerable talent, both in the versification and in the gibes and hits. In compliance with the taste of the moment, the thing is of course chiefly political, and it, generally speaking, attacks the Republic and the Republicans without mercy. What with these daily summaries of news—what with the monthly reviews of events at the Vaudeville Theatre—and what with the political satires at other houses, it becomes a grave question, whether journals, or, at all events, leading articles, cannot be altogether dispensed with.

As a set-off, however, to the great popularity of the "reactionary" pieces and songs of the Vaudeville and the Variétés, it may be mentioned, in order to maintain political impartiality, that there has been one or two rows at the Français, because Rachel would not declaim the *Marseillaise* in her own terrific style, and another row at the Gymnase, owing to the poor Republic having been cudgelled rather too severely in a piece called the *Frogs demanding a King*.

Generally speaking, the theatres still continue to be doing anything but well. Notwithstanding the activity displayed by Ronconi, and the real excellence and zeal of his troupe, the exchequer of the Italian Theatre is far from prosperous; and yet the public extend to it more patronage than they have done at any period since the Revolution. The Great Opera is gloomy; the Français, with all the attraction of Rachel, cannot bring the incomings to the level of the outgoings; and of the other theatres it may be truly said that, with the exception of the Vaudeville and the Variétés, it is a wonder how they can contrive to keep open at all. Since the Revolution, two or three of the Parisian theatres have been carried on by the actors themselves, formed into commercial companies; and in many of the large provincial towns, also, the companies have the management in their own hands. The *Stabat Mater* was executed last night at the Theatre Italien, and I am told by a friend that it made the audience yawn most profoundly.

M. Philarete Charles devotes several pages in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* to an elaborate criticism and analysis of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair*. The eminent French critic proclaims the

work "un beau livre, le meilleur roman Anglais des derniers temps;" and speaks in terms of the highest admiration of the author. The success of *Vanity Fair* has been as great among the English on the Continent as in England; and it is peculiarly flattering, not to the writer alone, but to English literature in general, to find that foreigners also esteem it as highly as we do.

M. Capefigue, the historian, is about to add to his already vast collection of goodly tomes, four stout volumes, entitled, *Society and Governments of Europe, from the Fall of Louis Philippe to the Presidency of Louis Napoleon*.

The question as to whether the censorship on dramatic pieces shall, or shall not, be re-established, continues to excite much interest. The general impression appears to be that it will—rather an abuse having been made of the licence which has prevailed since February. Great division of opinion, however, exists, both in the literary and dramatic circles, as to the expediency of the restoration; and much fierce argumentation has been thrown away on it on both sides. On the whole, however, I as an impartial judge, would, if I had a voice in the matter, strongly recommend the re-establishment of the censorship; for whilst it would allow, as it has done before, all reasonable liberty to the theatre, it would save the public from the coarse, downright loathsomely, stupid beastliness and obscenity in which some writers think fit to indulge.

#### SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

SMITHFIELD MARKET V. ISLINGTON.

WHERE considerable personal interests are concerned on either side, and public considerations are merely their weapons of fence, it is never possible for the uninitiated (that is, 99 in 100 of those who take no more than a newspaper interest in the matter) to become possessed of any true view of the question at issue. The extremes of argument on the subject above indicated, are a fine proof this. On one hand, you might imagine that the filth of butchery among the dense population of the metropolis poisoned and destroyed the lives of a large proportion of the people; that drovers were the most atrocious of created beings, and took a delight in tormenting bullocks, so as to induce them to gore at least six per cent. of street passengers per annum, and to break china, glass, and crockery ware to an unlimited extent, and totally regardless of the expense. *Et cetera*.

On the other hand you are required to believe that the vicinage of butchery is wonderfully conducive to human health; that if there were convenient promenades in Smithfield Market, instead of the very small Squares called Pens,\* they would be frequented by families and fashion in preference to Hyde or Regent's Park; that drovers would not be a bit more urbane or humane out of the city, and that the change would cost a distinct increase of price on every pound of meat sold to the public.

This last is, after all, a consideration of some importance to housekeepers; for if butchers were obliged to bring their stock from a distance, instead of a central market, it is pretty evident that the additional expense of carriage would be thrown upon their customers. We mentioned in a former *Gazette*, that a gentleman, intimately acquainted with city dealings, calculated that this cost would amount, on an average, a penny per lb. on meat sold!

With regard to unhealthiness, it may result from the accumulation of filth and garbage; but we generally see butchers and their wives (or, at any rate, one or other of them) lusty, hale-looking persons; and, whether from their horse exercise or not, butchers' lads and men are about the freshest fellows upon Town. Let any one who doubts this, ask their

\* We have all heard the story of the Scotchman, who had not been long caught, and wending his way to his lodgings on a dark night, after too copious libations of whisky toddy with a friend near Smithfield, got accidentally into this area of pens, and kept wandering about in the maze till morning, every now and then exclaiming, as he felt his way, "Lord saur me, I have heard of the number of squares there were in Lunun, but what should have thought there were so very many and so sma'."



maid-servants—sometimes, as we have heard whispered, their mistresses.

The debates in Guildhall on the subject this week are tolerably amusing,\* and especially Alderman Lawrence's pitching into the press, with a great deal of courage and a good deal of truth. Let the galled jade vince; our withers, &c. &c. We like to see a fair John Bull stand-up for his bovine brethren being slaughtered in Smithfield, as religious martyrs were of old, when they were roasted whole for the edification of a Christian people.

The arguments against the continuance of the market in its present site seem to be principally drawn from a pamphlet published by Messrs. Ridgway, (pp. 56)—"showing the tendency of the present system to reduce the profits of the graziers, cause unnecessary cruelty to animals, poison the food of the poor, and give rise to the most disgraceful desecration of the Sabbath."

But we do not think we should have touched on the business had it not been connected with the antiquities of London, and thus coming quite legitimately within the scope of our literary illustrations. The dispute is of old standing, but in the first instance it was THE CHURCH and not THE CORPORATION which withstood the call for removal. In Strype's *Stowe* we find that one William Luda, sometime Dean of St. Martin's, stopped up a lane called *Vedast* (now, we believe, Foster) lane, which ran between St. Martin's and St. Nicholas Shambles church.

"Whereupon, at an Inquisition made in Edward II. his reign, for purprestures and annoyances in the city, the King's justices sitting at the Tower, the jury presented this; and that it was to the damage of the King and the commonalty of the city. But Richard de Ellesfield, then Dean of St. Martins, came in and shewed, that he held the said lane stopped up, by virtue of a license from King Edward I., and that by letters patents, which he produced."

Then Stinking-lane, alias Chick-lane, was temp. Henry VIII., kept more cleanly than before; but the objection to the market in the densely populous heart of the city was of more ancient date; for

"In the 3rd of Richard II., motion was made that no butcher should kill any flesh within London; but at Knightsbridge, or such like distant place from the walls of the city; and this was but the renewing of a command strictly given by King Edward III., in the 35th of his reign, to the Mayor and Sheriffs, upon a great contagion in the city; which was thought to have been occasioned by the stink of slain beasts within or near the city. The King's letter will explain this matter more at large; and that confirmed, as it seems, in Parliament."

"*Rex Maiori, &c. Quia per mactationem grossarum bestiarum, &c. i. e.,* 'Because by reason of killing of great beasts, &c., from whose putrid blood running down the streets, and the bowels cast into the Thames, the air of the city is very much corrupted and infected, whence abominable and most filthy stinks proceed, sicknesses and many other evils have happened to such as have abode in the said city, or have resorted to it; and greater dangers are feared to fall out for the time to come, unless remedy be presently made against it; Wee, willing to prevent such danger, and to provide as much as in Us lies, for the honesty of the said city, and the safety of our people, by the consent of Our Council in our present Parliament, have ordained, That all bulls, oxen, hogs, and other gross creatures, to be slain for the sustentation of the said city, be led as far as the town of Stretford, [i. e. Stratford le Bow,] on one part of London, and the town of Knightbrugg on the other; and there, and not on this side, be slain. And that their bowels be there cleansed; and being so cleansed, to be brought together with the flesh, to the said city to be sold. And if any butcher shall presume anything rashly against this ordinance, let him incur forfeiture of the flesh of the Creatures, which he hath caused to be slain on this side the said towns, and the punishment of imprisonment for one year."

\* They have ended in the defeat of Mr. Norris's motion for the removal of the market by a large majority.—*Ed. L. G.*

This ordinance to be publicly proclaimed and held; and all butchers doing otherwise to be chastised and punished according to the form of the Ordinance aforesaid. Witness the King at Westminster, the 25th of February, 1362.

"Afterwards, in giving, 'the Modern Estate of this large Ward,' (p. 193.) Strype says, (p. 194.)

"The part of Newgate Street, from Cheapside Conduit, a little above St. Martin's le Grand, unto the shambles, was called Blow-bladder Street, from the bladders there sold in former times."

"The butchers inhabiting in this street have their slaughter houses in Butchers' Hall Lane, formerly called Stinking Lane, from the nastiness of the place; but now it is kept pretty clean, and here the company of butchers have their hall."

"In the fifth book, vol. ii., 'containing an account of the government, and governments of the said city; its corporations and trades; its laws, orders, and customs, and militia; chap. xii. page 212, it is said—'Upon occasion of the plague in Queen Elizabeth's reign, continuing in the city for a long time, (whether it were that in the year 1563, or some plague afterwards happening, I cannot tell,) an ingenious Italian gentleman and physician, as it seems, assigned one great cause of it to be, the killing cattle within the city. Blood and garbage lying so long in the shops, and in some other corners before it was removed, gave a most unsavoury smell. And this chiefly in Eastcheape and St. Nicholas Flesh Shambles, places of great thoroughfare. And, carried away by night, throw the streets unto the river, spread, as it passed, a very offensive scent, leaving it behind. Therefore, he propounded, that the Queen should build in some convenient place in the suburbs of this and other cities, slaughter-houses, where the butchers should kill their beasts; and the Queen to be allowed for every beast killed in her slaughter-house. Especially there being an Act of Parliament in the reign of Henry VII. for this purpose.'"

So that suburban Slaughter Houses or Abattoirs are no novelties; and Knightsbridge and Stratford le Bow only preceded Islington.

#### THE DRAMA.

*Drury Lane.*—On Saturday, Her Majesty and Prince Albert visited and, apparently, enjoyed the feats of the *Cirque National de Paris*, which, by the way, would be a bull in Ireland; as, for example, the *National Circus of Dublin*, the County performances of a City! But who can help laughing at the feats of M. Auriol, who, if ever there was an extraordinary Chairman in the world, is worthy of that title. The Duke of Cambridge, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Cabbell, Mr. Disraeli (who is advertised for an early day), Sir Bulwer Lytton, who so ably followed the anniversary of the Earl of Clarendon in the tent of King's Langley, for the benefit of the Publishers' Retreat, (blessed are they who can retreat from publishing!) the said Earl, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Bright, the Speaker, the Lord Chancellor, Prince Albert, Mr. Wakley (Coroner), Mr. George Hudson, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Zetland (Chief of Masonry), F. M. the Duke of Wellington, (June 18), Governor Morris, (Bank of England), Sir J. Lushington (E. I. C.), Dr. Paris, Sir P. Laurie (President of Bedlam and Bride-well Hospitals), the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Mr. Baring (First Lord of the Admiralty), Lord Palmerston (Foreign), Lord Grey (Colonial), Sir G. Grey (Home), and a few others, may acquire themselves very well with the duties of a single Chair, but M. Auriol does more with two than the best of them could do with one. Then the loving horses, Pyramus (Pyramus in the bill) and Thisbe, so beautiful

Pulcherimus,

Altera quos Oriens habent prelatos,

the diverting clowns, Leclair and Braquet; and the really fine classic buildings of the human pyramid on two horses by Loisset and his son Nief, and the everlasting circle in tumbling up and over of 25 *Foltigeurs*, supplied an excellent evening's entertainment, and was not the worse because in such presence we suppose every one did his best. A degree

of commendable liberality has distinguished M. Dejean's management this season, and the performances that appeared to afford so much amusement to royalty, were on Wednesday afternoon witnessed by more than a thousand of the Bluecoat boys from Christ's Hospital, who seemed as much delighted as their schoolfellows from Greenwich, Chelsea, and the Licensed Victuallers' noble charity at Vauxhall had been on former occasions.

*Opera Comique.*—*St. James's Theatre.*—There was no novelty last week; except the revival on Monday of the amusing vaudeville *Une Femme qui se jette par la fenêtre*, which had been heard last year. But *Zanetta* was repeated to a crowded house on Friday, and was received with such demonstrations of satisfaction, that there is little doubt it will be heard, at least occasionally, until the close of the season. It was by no means owing to the quality of its music, that it was withdrawn very soon after its original production in Paris: the part of the heroine demands absolutely an actress with youth, beauty, and freshness of voice; none of which gifts were possessed in 1840 by Madame Cinti. The other female character, that of the *Princess*, was quite unsuited to Mlle. Rossi; she never liked it, and both Scribe and Auber attributed with truth the indifferent reception of their work to the coldness and constraint with which she sang and acted. The overture made the tour of Europe within the year. The opera, pooh-poohed by Janin and the other feuilletonistes, ran but seventeen nights: the *Domino Noir* had enjoyed an uninterrupted run of upwards of 200, and had actually been repeated in Paris 345 times within two years and five months. The music allotted to the somewhat ungrateful part of the *Princess Nisida* is of the same florid and ornate kind as that of *Isabella in Robert*: there is no denying that it may be above Mlle. Guichard's *portée*, or rather that it is *not de son genre*; but the part most certainly has never received more ample justice than from this arch and sprightly actress. As for Mlle. Charton, she is the impersonation of youthful grace and beauty: and a more interesting *Zanetta* is not on the French or any other stage. Upon *Zanetta* the whole interest of the plot centres; and the playful ease and refinement with which Mlle. Charton assumes the manners and deportment of an Italian flower-girl, add an indescribable charm to the captivating sweetness of her voice. Of the male singers, it would be superfluous to speak in terms of praise; and still more difficult to find fault: the opera has never, on the whole, been so perfectly represented before.

It was not a bad idea of Mr. Mitchell's to produce, together with the best works of the modern *opera comique*, a sample of the old music which flourished in the last century in France, of which Gretri's *Richard Cœur de Lion*, brought out on Monday, is about the best that could have been offered. Such a revival, at this distance of time, has all the charms of novelty; and affords a pleasant and instructive contrast between our musical taste and genius and those of our forefathers. To this comparison may be in a great measure ascribed the great success and extraordinary run which attended the revival of the *Beggars' Opera*, under the management of Madame Vestris, at Covent Garden, some eight or nine years ago; to them and to it we may mainly trace the marked applause which greeted the old French composer on Monday last, on the part of an audience crammed in every part of the house, when every salient melody was applauded, and many *encored*. There is, moreover, a great similarity between the two operas, and we might refer our readers to Gay to realize the style of Gretri. The opera of *Richard* is founded upon the escape of *Plantagenet* from his dungeon in Germany, by the help of the faithful *Blondel*, his favourite minstrel, and was produced for the first time in Paris, at the then Théâtre Italien, in October, 1784. In the year 1841, it was restored to the *Opera Comique*, with an altered and amended instrumentation, by Adam. To many ears of the present time, accustomed to a more florid composition, the music may seem antiquated and too simple in construction; but it were well if many of our

modern music writers could boast of the vigour which characterises *Richard*. The whole score is written with a most winning quaintness, without an approach to vulgarity or coarseness, and with great richness and breadth of conception. By the term "breadth," now so common to musical writers, we imply well defined melodies, whose strains, flowing freely and boldly, take not much heed, perhaps, of sentimentality and elegance. In this style we may quote the ballad,—

"Que le Sultan Saladin,  
Rassemble en son jardin," &c. &c.

and the quartet at the conclusion of the first act, and the duet between *Blondel* and the *King*. To this day—

"Richard, ô mon roi,  
L'univers t'abandonne,"

is a favourite romance with the French. M. Coudere, upon whom, as *Blondel*, devolved all the principal singing, indeed, almost the whole of it, acquitted himself with the utmost taste and skill of the duties of that arduous part. At times the music, which seemed written rather too high for the register of his voice, induced a strain, but this was scarcely perceptible, and his great exertions were rewarded by long continued and merited bravos. The other performers were Mlle. Charton, M. Bonnamy, &c., but the parts assigned to them were not very prominent. Although written in three acts, the opera is short, occupying only two hours in representation. Would that many of our modern composers had not lapsed from that terseness into their too frequent languid prolixity! In consequence we were treated as an afterpiece to one of Auber's most popular operettas, *Un Concert à la Cour*, in the course of which Mlle. Charton, in the principal part, had full scope for her powers of delighting her hearers. In fact, in both instances, the management has met with marked success. Six weeks have scarcely elapsed since the season commenced; and already seven three-act operas, and double the number of short musical pieces, have been produced. Mr. Mitchell is keeping faith with his subscribers.

*Lyceum*.—A merry little piece, in which Miss Fitzwilliam sustains the part of a female barber, and called *Shave you directly*, has been added to the repertoire at the Lyceum, where the *King of the Peacocks* still displays his magnificent *Tale*. The new farce is quaint enough in conception, and being thoroughly and thoroughly well acted, makes a pleasant variety in the entertainments.

*Adelphi*.—The Golden "Diggins" have afforded scope for a short and amusing trifle, in one act, by Mr. Stirling Coyne, called *Cockneys in California*, that answers extremely well its purpose of creating an hour's amusement, in connexion with a leading topic of the day, and gives Mrs. Frank Matthews and Messrs. Munyard and Paul Bedford, an opportunity to be as funny as usual, while it leaves the audience to draw inferentially the moral, that "all is not gold that glitters." The piece was completely successful on Monday night, and has been repeated ever since.

*Olympic Theatre*.—It is a significant characteristic of the present state of the Drama, that we have this week to record the revival at this theatre, and at Sadler's Wells, of works of the classical dramatists of England. An occurrence which used to mark an era at the large houses, with their great resources, and with all the prestige of being the patented monopolists of legitimacy, has thus taken place at two theatres which were devoted, within no distant period, to the production of a very low class of theatrical entertainments. At the Olympic, Mr. Spicer has adapted for representation Fletcher's play of *The Woman Hater*. This piece has just enough of serious interest to entitle it to be called a play, although many of the incidents and characters are more farcical than would be admitted to be legitimate at the present day even in a comedy. The language, in the serious portions, luxuriant and abounding with imagery, in some of the comic parts, at times, assumes a luxuriance of extravagance that is the very poetry of exaggeration, in others becomes burlesque, and occasionally almost parody. The character of *Gondarino*, upon whose

hatred of woman-kind the whole plot turns, is an unpleasant and absurd creation. His hatred to the sex is from the first unaccounted for, and remains at the end uncured; one knows not whether more to detest or laugh at him. *Oriana* is a heroine—such as our old play-writers were very fond of—somewhat bold, and too credulously apt to be led into doubtful situations, but passing unscathed through the ordeal, and in the end rising proudly upon the base of conscious virtue. But the charm of the play is that glorious creation of absurdity, *Lazarillo*, the hungry courtier. He is no vulgar gourmand, but has a fancy that runs wild upon the subject of imaginary banquets, and the language in which he woos his favourite dish, would fall aptly from the mouth of an impassioned lover. In that capital situation in the third act, where he is arrested for treason at the very moment when the object of his long pursuit is within his reach, one can almost scent the rich odour of the *Unbranded Lead*. The story, though it runs smoothly on, is simple and devoid of interest, except in the scene where *Oriana* is made to believe that she is about to be slain, and refuses to save her life at the sacrifice of her virtue. The acting was on the whole satisfactory. Mrs. Stirling as *Oriana*, was lively or impressive as the occasion demanded. Mr. Leigh Murray made the most of the feeble brother, and Mr. Stuart's performance of the ungracious and uphill part of *Gondarino*, was careful and effective. Mr. Compton's *Lazarillo* demands more than a passing notice; it was one of the best bits of comic acting that we have seen for years. While thoroughly entering into the humour of the character, he never degenerated into buffoonery; rising in one part *with*, but not *beyond*, the text, to a climax of horror that was earnestness in his acting, but irresistibly ludicrous from a sense of the utter disproportion of its intensity to the misfortune that called it forth. The play terminated with an address in verse, spoken by Mrs. Stirling, that starting from the original epilogue, gracefully and pointedly justified the revival of the *Woman Hater*. Mr. Spicer has performed his duty as adapter with great success; with a proper deference for his author, he has done little but abridge and expurgate.

*Sadler's Wells*.—Here the audience are so accustomed to the performance of old plays that they must have by this time acquired a relish of the true Elizabethan flavour in dramatic productions. The play selected for revival on Wednesday evening was Beaumont and Fletcher's *Honest Man's Fortune*, which attracted to this suburban theatre on one of the most dismal nights of the season a numerous audience, amongst whom might be seen several of the literary celebrities of the day; a drama of little interest either in the story or characters beyond what may attach to the simplicity and truthfulness that mark the career of *Montague*, the *Honest Man*, from whom the play takes its name, and his merits are of a negative rather than of a positive sort. He is enough of a greenhorn in the beginning to suffer himself to be easily swindled out of the remains of his fortune, and dull enough to the last not to find out that *Lemira* is in love with him, though this may perhaps be attributed to an excess of modesty rather than of stupidity. The ladies are all common-place enough—and the comic characters traditional, such as are to be found in most dramatists of the period—a knavish fop, a swindler, and a bully. All the part about *Orleans* and her jealousy excites no interest, and has been judiciously kept as much as possible out of the way in Mr. Horne's version, leaving the interest of the piece to depend almost entirely upon the fall and rise of *Montague's* fortunes. During the whole of the first four acts of the play there is little to interest or attract, but the concluding scene of the fifth is so dramatically constructed as to keep the interest and doubt of the spectator alive to nearly the last moment, while the exposure and expulsion of the three sneaking scoundrels in a raving speech, that was extremely well delivered by Mr. Phelps, is a safe point to amuse a mixed audience. There is so little of distinctive character throughout the *dramatis personæ*, that scarcely any scope is afforded for effective acting.

Mr. Phelps read the part of *Montague* judiciously and in the only speech where energy was called for received great and well deserved applause. Miss Cooper was lady-like and agreeable as *Lemira*, but the strongest portraiture was that of the bullying sham sea-captain, by Mr. J. Bennett. The getting up, as is usual at Sadler's Wells, was excellent; the scenery new and appropriate, and the success of the piece unequivocal, if we may judge by the hearty applause bestowed at the conclusion, and when Mr. Phelps came forward to explain (an unwonted duty) that extreme nervousness had brought on an attack of forgetfulness in his delivery of the concluding speech. *The Honest Man's Fortune* has been remodelled by Mr. R. H. Horne, the author of *Orion*. He has omitted some characters that rather encumber than assist the progress of the plot, and has introduced some speeches that pave the way for the final avowal of *Lemira's* affection for *Montague*, which in the play as originally written, comes quite unexpectedly upon the audience. Without in any degree destroying the merit of the old play, Mr. Horne has rendered it more natural in construction and easier to be understood by a public unprepared by a previous perusal.

*London Wednesday Concerts*.—*Exeter Hall*.—The fifteenth and last of the first series of the London Wednesday Concerts passed off delightfully. These entertainments have had with us but one fault throughout, namely, their inordinate length, and when there are, as on Wednesday, six encores, they are prolonged to an unreasonable hour. Let not this be understood otherwise than in praise, for we had the Misses Williams, Miss Dolby, Miss Poole, and Nissen, Reeves, Whitworth, Harper, Miss Kate Loder, and many others. By a prospectus announcing a further series, we find those that are passed have been quite successful, and so they deserve to be, for they have revived very many of our fine old melodies and ballads, and all the promises made at the outset have been fully redeemed.

## VARIETIES.

*Mr. John Duncan*, the African traveller, whose journey through and beyond the territory of the King of Dahomey has already been made public, is about to leave England on another expedition for prosecuting further discoveries in Africa.

*The Orthopaedic Hospital*, at its Annual General Meeting last week, received a very favourable curative Report. 1130 patients had been treated within the year, and the greater number relieved or cured. But still there were 270 waiting for admission to Bloomsbury Square, and the funds were quite inadequate to meet the demands made upon them. A strong appeal to further public sympathy and support will, we trust, be successful. The income was 1636*l.* 12*s.*: the expenditure, 1569*l.*

*University College Hospital*.—The Annual Meeting and Report were the reverse of prosperous or auspicious. Notwithstanding great efforts, the expenditure of the year had exceeded the income by 500*l.*, and the number of pupils had decreased. The funded stock had consequently to be invaded. The loss of Liston and other eminent men was stated and deplored.

*The Mint*.—We rejoice to see that this anomalous establishment is recommended to be entirely remodelled. Above 10,000*l.* a-year will be saved, the work better done, and perquisites and jobbing superseded by sufficient salaries.

*Mummy*.—On Wednesday a mummy from the United Service Institution was unrolled by Mr. Pettigrew, who delivered one of his instructive lectures on the subject of embalming, &c., to a full and highly gratified auditory. The mummy itself was that of a young lad, preserved in the least costly, but not less careful manner, of the ancient Egyptians.

*Cheap Reading*.—*The Isle of Man Advertiser* announces a circulating library of "3000 volumes!" of "all descriptions of literature lent, out to read by the year, half year," &c. &c., at from a penny to threepence per volume.

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## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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 Bohn's Antiquarian Library, vol. 10, cloth, 5s.  
 Burder's (H. F.) Notes on Prophecies of Apocalypse, 12mo, cloth, 6s.  
 Course of a Revolution, 3 vols, post 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.  
 Ella's Essays. New edition, 12mo, cloth, 6s.  
 Flower's (Rev. W. B.) Tales of Faith and Providence, 18mo, cloth, 2s.  
 Georgina Hammond, 3 vols, post 8vo, £1 11s. 6d.  
 Gray's (J.) The Earth's Antiquity, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 Harris's (Dr.) Man Primal, &c., 8vo., cloth, 10s.  
 Inheritance of Evil, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Introductory Lectures delivered at Queen's College, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 Keith's (Sir Robert) Memoirs and Correspondence, edited by Mrs. G. Smyth, 2 vols, post 8vo, 25s.  
 Latin Grammar, edited by Schmitz, (Chambers' Educational Course,) 12mo, 3s. 6d.  
 Layard's Nineveh, 2 vols, second edition, 8vo, cloth, £1 16s.  
 Lectures to Young Men, third edition, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Maurice on the Lord's Prayer, second edition, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
 New System of Geology, by the Dean of York, post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Paganini, (Rev. J. B.) Manna of New Covenant, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Poetry Past and Present, 18mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.; morocco, 7s. 6d.  
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## DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.

[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian.]

| 1849.            | h. m. s.  | 1849.            | h. m. s.   |
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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pressure of this week will entail on us the exertion of an extra half sheet next Saturday, and we have again earnestly to impress the convenience and favour of early communications, both as regards matter and advertisements.—Ed. L. G.

Several pamphlets, (some only for private circulation,) and a number of letters, have reached us so late on Thursday night and Friday morning, that they must be passed on to our next No.

No. 1. of the "Journal of Design," (Chapman and Hall,) has reached us, and promises to be a useful periodical. Its numerous patterns and designs are cleverly executed, and afford sufficient ideas of the competition carrying on in manufactured goods of every kind and fabric. The difficulties which beset publications of this sort are, firstly, the avoidance of their being made more of tradesmen's puffs, than sources of true and correct information for the guidance of purchasers; and secondly, the possession of the taste and judgment (as well as honesty) which are necessary to distinguish the really beautiful and fitting from the bizarre and incongruent articles, so zealously and impudently foisted on the public as perfections of art. Steering clear on these points, this journal may be extremely serviceable.

A Constant Reader, answered in the *Literary Gazette* of Dec. 23rd, is now informed, that the Hymnary inscriptions there referred to Dec. 23rd., are given in Forster's Geography of Arabia, but that of Welch is not amongst them; and it is believed by a correspondent, who favours us on the subject, that Professor Gesenius' Alphabet of the Hymnary is in an early No. of the *Geographical Journal*.

We have not seen the little Leicestershire glossary. Our correspondent, dating, as well as we can make out his writing, "Newry, Ireland, Feb. 14," and requesting us to "drop him a line," has forgotten to attach any signature to his letter.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**THE EVE of the BATTLE of EDGE HILL.**  
 Messrs. HENRY SQUIRE and COMPANY (late COLNAGHI and PUCKLE) have the honour to announce that they will exhibit at their Establishment during the following week the Grand Historical Picture of the BATTLE of EDGE HILL, painted by C. LANDSEER, R.A.  
 23, Cockspur Street.

**ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE.**—NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—All works of Painting, Sculpture, or Architecture, intended for the ensuing EXHIBITION at the ROYAL ACADEMY, must be sent in on Monday the 9th, or by Six o'clock in the evening of Tuesday the 10th of April next, after which time no work can possibly be received, nor can any works be received which have already been publicly exhibited. The other Regulations necessary to be observed may be obtained at the Royal Academy.

JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Sec.  
 Every possible care will be taken of Works sent for Exhibition, but the Royal Academy will not hold itself accountable in any case of injury or loss, nor can it undertake to pay the carriage of any package which may be forwarded by Carriers. The prices of Works to be disposed of may be communicated to the Secretary.

**ART-UNION of LONDON.**—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will CLOSE on the 31st inst.—Each PRIZEHOLDER at the Annual Distribution will be entitled to SELECT for HIMSELF a WORK of ART as heretofore. Every Subscriber will receive for each guinea an impression of a Line Engraving by F. Lightfoot, after W. E. Frost, A.R.A.—SABRINA.—a proof of which may now be seen at the Office, and in addition to this, an Engraving after a design in his relief, for which a premium of £100 has been offered by the Society.  
 444, West Strand, March, 1849.

GEORGE GOWDIN, } Honorary  
 LEWIS POCCOCK, } Secretaries.

**BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.**—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Five. Admission 1s. Catalogue 1s.  
 GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

**VERNON TESTIMONIAL.**—At a MEETING held at Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi, Pall Mall East, on Saturday February 3, 1849.

The Very Rev. the DEAN of WESTMINSTER in the Chair, it was unanimously resolved:—

That in the opinion of this Meeting, the munificent gift by ROBERT VERNON, Esq., of his Collection of Pictures and Sculpture by British Artists, is deserving of a Public Testimonial.

That to commemorate such liberality and patriotic spirit, and at the same time to carry out most effectually the intention of the Donor, an appropriate Medal be struck, to be annually awarded for the encouragement of British Art.

That the Medal be assigned to the Members of the Royal Academy of Arts, to be by them awarded in such manner as they shall consider best calculated to promote British Art.

## SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN and H.R.H. the PRINCE ALBERT, £20.

| Rev. Dr. Penrose           | £ s. d. | Daniel Maclean, Esq., R.A. | £ s. d. |
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| David Roberts, Esq., R.A.  | 5 0 0   | Mr. Dobson                 | 1 0 0   |

Subscriptions to defray the expenses attending the foundation of the Medal will be received by the Treasurer, Jones Lloyd, Esq., Lotherbury, by Messrs. Drummonds, Charing Cross, Messrs. Colnaghi, Pall Mall East; and by

T. J. PETTIGREW, Hon. Sec.  
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Saville Row, February 24.

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